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MEMBERS DISCUSS FORTIFICATION BILL

Appropriation Leads to Lengthy and Sharp Political Debate.

SIMPSON PLAYS HIS PART

Kansan Declares That Dingley Wears a Hat Made in England.

POPULIST'S PEDIGREE DISCUSSED AT LENGTH

Congressmen Pass the Day Talking and Fail To Dispose of Measure.

Washington, February 3.—The house spent the day ostensibly considering the fortifications appropriation bill. In reality the major portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of political topics, the existence or non-existence of prosperity in this country being the main question of dispute.

The feature of the day was the discovery by Mr. Simpson, the Kansas populist, and the exploitation of the alleged fact that Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, wore a London made pot hat.

Mr. Dingley explained that the hat was made in New York. The London trademark was simply placed there to please the anglomaniacs who always preferred things because they were English.

All attempts to increase the appropriations in the fortifications appropriation bill or to amend it in any respect were voted down today.

The debate drifted directly into politics and Mr. Burke, democrat, of Texas, and Mr. Grosvenor, republican, of Ohio, joined issue on the subject of "McKinley prosperity."

Mr. Simpson, populist, of Kansas, followed and again took up the controversy he had a few days ago with Mr. Pitney, republican, of New Jersey, over the trusts, which he said were organized in New Jersey to prey on Kansas and other states. In a humorous vein he said the people of New Jersey were not to blame; that legislation in that state was knocked down to the highest bidders, as they were the descendants of the Hessians.

When asked by Mr. Sam Smith, republican, of Michigan, why he had done nothing to exterminate the trusts, Mr. Simpson replied that he was helpless in the house.

"In this house," said he, "the speaker is the whole thing. I had as well file a bill in the Potomac river as in this house."

Mr. Pitney in reply to Mr. Simpson referred indirectly to the fact that Mr. Simpson was born in New Brunswick. He remembered, he said, that after the war of the revolution many of the tories and traitors in New England were deported to the neighboring province of New Brunswick. He did not mean to imply, he said, that Mr. Simpson's ancestry was necessarily tainted by that fact, but he asserted his pride in his own ancestry. He also paid a glowing tribute to his state.

The political discussion was continued by Messrs. Shafroth, populist, of Colorado; Gaines, democrat, of Tennessee; McCall, republican, of Massachusetts; Green, populist, of Nebraska, and King, democrat, of Utah.

Mr. Foote, republican, of New York, devoted some time to the criticism of the fortifications bill. At the rate of appropriations provided in this bill, he said, it would require fifteen years to carry out the plans of the Endicott board. He asserted that on the south Atlantic and gulf coasts there was not a gun that could be fired in defense of the harbors.

Mr. Hemenway, republican, of Indiana, in charge of the bill, denied that these coasts were defenseless. At Charleston, he said, there were three eight-inch guns, one ten-inch gun and eight mortars. If the coast was in the condition represented by the gentleman from New York, he said, he would be willing to appropriate $40,000,000. Mr. Hemenway declared the coast was fairly well protected, not as well as he would like to see it or as it would be. The pending bill carried every dollar which the government could afford to appropriate at this time.

Mr. Livingston, democrat, of Georgia, read some statements from southern papers charging that in the distribution of munitions of war New Orleans and other southern ports had been neglected. He had no knowledge on this point, but proposed to make inquiry of the proper authorities, and if the allegations should prove true, he warned the house that provision would have to be made for southern ports.

At 3 o'clock the general debate closed and the bill was taken up for consideration under the five-minute rule.

Mr. McClellan, democrat, of New York, offered an amendment to increase the appropriation for gun and mortar batteries fom one to five million. It was voted down.

During the debate Mr. Simpson, populist, of Kansas, made humorous remarks about Mr. Dingley's hat, and said it came from London.

Replying, Mr. Dingley said the hat was made in New York, and that the manufacturer put in a London mark to make the dudes purchase them, whereupon Mr. Simpson said that Mr. Dingley was not a dude.

Mr. Dingley said that Mr. Simpson was given to talking through his hat, and ended by denying that he (Dingley) had imported wool before the passage of the Dingley bill. The whole episode caused a great deal of amusement in the house.

Without completing the bill, at 5:05 o'clock p. m., the house adjourned.

REPUBLICANS HOLD CAUCUS.

Congressional Committee for the Campaign Under Organization.

Washington, February 3.—The republican members of both houses of congress held a caucus tonight, at which the republican congressional committee was practically organized for the campaign. About seventy senators and representatives attended.

The delegations of all but eighteen states announced the selection of their representatives on the committee. The southern members of the committee as far as chosen tonight are as follows:

North Carolina, Representative Richmond Pearson; Tennessee, Representative Henry R. Gibson, Texas; Representative R. B. Hawley; Virginia, Representative J. R. Walker; West Virginia, Representative Warren Miller.

As soon as the other delegations select their representatives on the committee, which will be within a few days, another caucus will be called to perfect organization by electing officers and mapping out the campaign work.

Under Control of the Commission.

Columbia, S. C., February 3.—The South Carolina legislature has passed an act putting telegraph and express companies under control of the state railroad commission just as railroads are. The power of telegraph and express companies to establish offices without the consent of the commission is denied.

GAGE SPEAKS AT BANQUET

Two Cabinet Officers Are Heard at Baltimore Dinner.

PAPER MONEY IS DISCUSSED

Secretary of the Treasury Talks on the Financial Situation of the Country.

Baltimore, February 3.—Two cabinet officers were among the speakers at the annual banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association held here today. Secretary Gage, of the treasury, was the chief speaker, but Postmaster General Gary was also on the list, as were Congressmen Dingley, Allen of Mississippi and United States Senator Wellington.

Secretary Gage, speaking to the toast, "The Relation of Business to Government Finances," said in part:

"It is the just complaint against government issues of paper money that, though obedient to the legislative will, it is nevertheless not in harmony with higher economic law which blesses the obedient and punishes all violation, whether the violation be willful or through ignorance. A true credit instrument, truthfully evidencing that a thing of value has passed—yet still exists in fact—even if transformed in shape and substance, such an instrument is clothed with the quality of legitimacy. If the fact be otherwise, if the value passed has been consumed, destroyed or lost, the credit instrument itself becomes a commercial interloper, a misleading token, nor can kings, emperors or senates change the fact.

"I have trespassed upon my time. I can only point out the fact that our own legal tender notes, dear as they are to the patriotic heart, serviceable as they were in a great crisis, are yet out of accord with the true economic laws. The value for which they were originally issued was immediately consumed or destroyed. As now reissued they are evidences of a value already consumed by the issuer, or of service already past. These notes, operating in the commercial field, are differentiated from true credit instruments which commerce can create, and if left at reasonable liberty will itself create, must somewhere work injury, even if we cannot distinctively point it out.

"In my opinion, it is here that business receives an injury, general and wide-reaching, through its forced relations to government paper money. I wish it were not so. I would be glad in this regard to be in error. Neither is it pleasant nor popular to bear this witness if it be tue, but I know of no higher duty upon the man who loves his country, who desires it to march in the vanguard of progress and prosperity among the nations of the earth, than to deal faithfully according to the light of his honest convictions with those great questions which affect for good or ill his country's welfare."

CHOATE AND UHL WILL SPEAK.

Chicago Bar Association Will Banquet the New York Ltwyer.

Chicago, February 3.—Joseph H. Choate, of New York, arrived here today and will be the guest of the Chicago Bar Association until Saturday.

Tomorrow evening a banquet will be given in his honor at the Auditorium hotel and this occasion, it is expected, will draw together perhaps the most representative gathering of jurists and lawyers that has ever met in the west.

The two leading toasts are: "Our Profession," Joseph H. Choate, of New York, and "International Arbitration," Edwin F. Uhl, ex-ambassador to Germany.

LEGISLATORS HAVE MERRY TIME

Illinois Law Makers Hand Paper "Boquets" Around the House.

Springfield, Ill., February 3.—In the house today Representative Anderson, republican, offered a resolution favoring the annexation of Hawaii, commending the course of Senators Cullom and Mason and requesting the co-operation of the Illinois members of the lower house to secure annexation.

McEnery, democrat, spoke against it. Avery, republican, accused Anderson of plagiarism.

"It strikes me," he said, "that it is very similar to one I have recently read, delivered by an eminent gentleman from Princeton." (Laughter.)

The resolution, after several speeches, was adopted by a vive voce vote.

During the discussion the house was in an uproar. Paper balls were exchanged; a huge pitcher of water was set before one of the speakers, Representative Trousdale, and he drank copiously from it. Another orator, Representative Sharrock, was rewarded with a "bouquet" consisting of a miscellaneous assortment of paper stuffed in a cuspidor.

NEW MARRIAGE LAWS IN OHIO.

Bill Introduced in Legislature Providing for Strict License Law.

Columbus, O., February 3.—(Special.)—The representative of Cleveland introduced a bill in the house today proposing a radical change in the laws regulating marriage. It puts the power of granting marriage licenses in the hands of a board of three persons in each county.

They are appointed by the probate judge and must be physicians, no two of them of the same school of medicine. Applicants for license to marry must be examined by these boards, and if they are found to have dipsomania, kleptomania, insanity (true, hereditary or caused by vice) or tuberculosis license may be refused. Appeal from the county board in case of refusal may be made to the state board of health. The members of the board are to serve three years and to receive salaries of $1,000, to be paid out of the license fund. The fee for a marriage license is increased from 75 cents, as now, to $2.50.

FEDERATION OF WOMAN'S CLUBS.

Body Is Now in Session in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 3.—(Special.)—The State Federation of Woman's Clubs, in session in this city, today adopted two bills to be presented to the state legislature, which are destined to be prominent in the issues of the next campaign.

The bills were for compulsory education and to give women representation on the state school boards.

At the evening session of the federation Mrs. William B. Lowe, president of the Georgia State Federation, addressed the convention on "The Educational Lines Pursued by the Georgia Clubs," and Mrs. Lindsay Johnson, of Rome, presented a very creditable report of the condition and work of the Rome Club.

NEW ORLEANS WANTS DEFENSE.

Board of Trade Asks for Well Drilled Artillery at the Fort.

New Orleans, February 3.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the board of trade of this city resolutions were adopted memoralizing President McKinley and congress, as well as the secretaries of the war and navy, and Major General Miles, to place an adequate force of well drilled artillery men at the points where new defense works are to be placed to protect the coast from the attacks of foreign fleets.

The preamble of the resolutions point out that the officials themselves have declared the artillery forces are inadequate even for peaceful times.

BISCUIT BAKERS MAKE BIG COMBINE

Nearly the Entire Country Under Control of One Concern.

IS STOCKED AT $55,000,000

National Company Has Taken in Every Bakery in Its Territory.

THE SOUTH A PART OF THE FIELD

New Association Purchased for Cash All the Operating Plants It Wanted.

Chicago, February 3.—All the big biscuit and cracker companies between Salt Lake City on the west, Portland, Me., on the east, St. Paul in the north and New Orleans in the south will tomorrow morning be under one management.

The name of the new corporation, which was incorporated today in the state of New Jersey, with a capital of $25,000,000 of preferred and $30,000,000 of common stock, is the National Biscuit Company.

The actual transfer of the deeds of the various plants controlled by the companies merged into the National company took place today in the office of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, in this city.

Benjamin F. Crawford, of Mansfield, O., was elected president; H. F. Vories, of Chicago, first vice president; Frank O. Lowden, Chicago, second vice president; C. E. Rumsey, Pittsburg, secretary and treasurer.

The following board of directors were elected:

Benjamin F. Crawford, Mansfield; H. F. Vories, Chicago; Thomas S. Olliver, New York; David S. Bremmer, Chicago; S. S. Marvin, Pittsburg; Henry J. Evans, Chicago; Lewis D. Dozier, St. Louis; Norman B. Ream, Chicago; William T. Baker, Chicago; Joseph S. Losee, Kansas City; C. E. Rumsey, Pittsburg; James W. Hazen, Boston; F. O. Lowden, Chicago; A. L. Garrettson, Morristown, N. J.; K. A. W. Green, Chicago.

Cash Paid for Everything.

The new company has purchased for cash all the assets, bills receivable and operating plants of all the bakeries which were controlled by the American Biscuit and Manufacturing Company, United States Baking Company and New York Biscuit Company. It also assumes all the indebtedness of these companies. Practically all the stockholders of the old companies subscribed for stock in the National company. The amount of money paid into stock and cash by the National company for the buildings in the various companies which have been merged into the National is exactly $23,000,000.

It was determined at the inception of the deal to limit the amount to this and it was declared tonight that any stockholder in any of the old companies who has not subscribed for stock in the National company will not now be able to subscribe for new stock, it being all taken up. Such stockholders will be offered cash for their holdings in the old concern at any time they may elect to sell. If they do elect to sell their stock will be taken at the market price. If they do not choose to sell they are out of it.

The total indebtedness of the various concerns absorbed by the national company is placed in round figures at $2,000,000 and this, it was said tonight, would be paid off immediately. The directors of the National company estimate that after all contingencies have been provided for they will have a cash working capital of $6,000,000 and $10,000,000 of quick assets. One million dollars of the common stock and $2,000,000 of the preferred are to be retained in the treasury.

Is a Mammoth Combine.

The new company now has complete control of the cracker and biscuit trade between the Atlantic ocean and the Sierra Nevada mountains. It controls 39 plants, which is about 90 per cent of all the large bakeries in the country. No change will be made in prices and no such move is contemplated.

The announcement of the consolidation was very carefully guarded until 8 o'clock tonight when A. W. Green, the counsel of the new company, made the announcement at his offices in the Home Insurance building.

All the details of transfer were conducted in a locked room in the building of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank. Those having the work to do went there this morning and kept very quiet until everything was completed. They denied tonight that any elaborate attempts at secrecy were made, but admitted that they wanted to be as quiet as possible.

The fear of a possible injunction against the consolidation by some disgruntled stockholder is said to have been the cause of the quietness with which the deal was carried through. Mr. Green would not admit this tonight, but it is said to be a fact none the less. No particular trouble was anticipated, but in order that none might arise it was thought best to handle the affair with as little display as possible.

The headquarters of the national company will for the present be in the Home Insurance building in this city. The actual working of the plants of the company will be directed from an office in the state of New Jersey.

For the three principal companies was paid $16,350,000 in cash. The names of the three concerns, their capital stock, rate at which each $100 share was bought and the total price paid are:

Name.	Stock.	Rate.	Price.
American..	$9,000,000	$75	$ 6,750,000
New York	9,000,000	65	5,850,000
United States..	5,000,000	75	3,750,000
Totals..	$23,000,000		$16,350,000

WOULD NOT PAY THE CHECK.

Superintendent of South Carolina Penitentiary Makes Explanation.

Columbia, S. C., February 3.—(Special.)—There has been somewhat of a stir here today over a current report to the effect that the superintendent of the penitentiary had given the state treasurer a check for $10,000 for profits from the institution, which was presented at the bank and payment refused.

The matter occasioned a great deal of talk in political and official circles. The superintendent today had the check and tonight makes a statement supporting it by statements from the cashier of the bank and the state treasurer, showing that he gave the check at their instance in order to get it in last year's annual report, and that it was understood that it would be held until the $10,000 due on cotton sold recently arrived.

Lives Lost by Earthquake.

Constantinople, February 3.—Details received today from Balikesr, Asia Minor, show that twenty persons were killed and fifty injured by the recent earthquake at that place and Brusa.

MARTIN'S TRIAL HAS BEGUN

Two Witnesses Describe the Killing of the Miners.

ATTORNEY PRESENTS THE CASE

School Teacher and One of the Marchers Tell How the Deputies Shot Down Workingmen.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., February 3.—Taking of testimony in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies began today in the Luzerne county court.

Attorney McGahren presented the case for the commonwealth. Mr. McGahren told how the strikers had started to march from Hazleton to Lattimer, and about the deputies boarding the cars and going to intercept the men.

"We will prove," he said, "that at this point some of the deputies made threats; that one of them said: 'I'll bet I'll drop six of the strikers.' Another said: 'I hope we'll get a chance to take a pop at some of them.'"

Mr. McGahren then described the shooting.

Andrew Sever, the first witness called, saw the sheriff draw his revolver and heard it snap, and then the shooting commenced.

The witness was John Mahala, who told of the meeting where it was agreed to march to Lattimer at the invitation of the miners there; his counsel of peace, and the start the next day, all the men being unarmed.

"The sheriff," he said, "pointed his revolver and threatened to shoot. The deputies pushed us around with the muzzles of their guns and swore at us, and one struck John Eustis twice with his gun, cutting his head and breaking his arm in two places."

Witness was in the rear of the crowd when the shooting commenced. He saw ten dead men and a number of wounded lying in the road.

Charles Guscott, principal of the Lattimer school, a building about six hundred yards from the scene of the shooting, said he was teaching school when he heard an unusual noise, and going to the window, he found that a number of men, some eighty, were alighting from an electric car. They were deputies. He then described the shooting

NO COMMERCIAL MESSAGES.

Mexican Government Issues an Order to Railroad Companies.

New York, February 3.—The order of the Mexican government to the Mexican National railroad and the Mexican Central Railroad Company that they must discontinue handling commercial and other telegraph messages between the United States and Mexico grows out of the fact that nearly a year ago the Mexican Central and Mexican National companies entered into an arrangement with the Postal Telegraph Company whereby the latter company extended its American lines to El Paso and began building to Laredo to effect an exchange of business at the Mexican border and have ever since been carrying on a through telegraph service to the Mexican capital.

The officials of the Postal Telegraph Company in this city stated today that their company received information some time ago to the effect that the Mexican government had entered into a contract of exclusive connection with the Western Union Telegraph Company for the exchange of commercial telegraph business with the federal lines of Mexico, and that the effect of this contract, if carried out, would be to prevent the railway companies, who own their telegraph lines, from transmitting commercial business which they have contracted to exchange with the Postal company.

The Postal officials further explain that the railroad companies claim that their concessions from the Mexican government as clearly confers upon them the right to transmit commercial telegraph business as to operate their railways.

TEUTONIC HAD ROUGH VOYAGE.

White Star Line Steamer Encountered a Cyclonic Gale.

New York, February 3.—The White Star line steamer Teutonic, Captain Cameron, arrived today from Liverpool and Queenstown after a very stormy voyage.

For three days after leaving Queenstown the Teutonic experienced a succession of fresh southerly gales with heavy cross seas; on January 31st the gale increased until it blew with cyclonic force, accompanied by snow.

After nearly twenty-eight hours the storm subsided into a fresh south by southeast gale, then shifting to a westerly gale and lasting up to the time of the steamer's arrival at Sandy Hook.

The Atlas line steamer Alps and the Norwegian fruit steamer Douglas were the only arrivals from West India ports this morning. Both ships were the only arrivals from West India ports this morning. Both ships experienced very heavy weather after passing Cape Hatteras. Their decks, rails and sides were covered with ice.

STUDENTS CONTINUE FIGHTING.

Lectures at Universities Have To Be Indefinitely Suspended.

Vienna, February 3.—The rectors of the university and polytechnic have been notified, owing to the students' strike, of the discontinuance of the lectures in the university until February 11th, and at the polytechnic indefinitely.

The German and Slav students had a free fight at noon today in the hall of the university with the result that the Slavs were ejected.

The students of the Academy of Mines at Leoben interrupted the lectures today by shouting and singing. Thereupon, the lectures were suspended until February 7th.

At Insbruck there were uproarious scenes at the university. The students invaded the lecture halls and prevented the studies until finally the classes were suspended. Later the German national students attacked and routed the Catholic students and then paraded the streets.

HARDER FOR CHINESE TO COME

Judge DeHaven Rules Against Action of Collector of Ports.

San Francisco, February 3.—United States District Judge DeHaven has rendered an opinion which will have the effect of erecting another strong barrier against Chinese laborers and criminals. The opinion is to the effect that the action of the collector of the port is not even prima facie evidence of the right of a Chinese to land.

Judge DeHaven "disaffirmed" the report and recommendation of Commissioner Heacock in the case of Lau Sun Ho, a Chinese woman admitted to this country in December, 1896, by the collector of the port on her statement and testimony of witnesses that she was a native subject of California.

Seven months ago Ho became dissatisfied with the life of a chattel slave and went to the mission on Washington street. She told the woman at the mission that she was a native of China and that her statements made to the collector of the port were false.

McConnell Whips Young Griffo.

San Francisco, February 3.—McConnell was awarded the decision against Young Griffo in the fifteenth round.

AMERICAN PLANTS PROHIBITED TOO

Bunderath Excludes Shrubs as Well as Yankee Fruits.

INSTRUCTIONS ARE ISSUED

Order Differs from the One Against Fresh Meats Last Tuesday.

HAMBURG SHIPPERS CAUSE THE TROUBLE

Decree the Committee Has Recommended Will Soon Be Issued.

Berlin, February 3.—It is announced that the bunderath, federal council, in plenary sitting today approved its committee's proposal that a decree should be issued prohibiting the importation from America of live plants and shrubs and packages containing the same. The decree will also in a certain measure affect American fruits. These are to be examined by experts on their arrival at German ports, and packages found to be infected with the fruit louse will be excluded. Instructions to this effect will be issued to the customs authorities.

This announcement, which is made by an official agency, appears to indicate a measure distinct from the decree issued on Tuesday by Dr. Miquel, the Prussian minister of finance, prohibiting the importation of every kind of American fresh fruit, but it is difficult to ascertain the exact details.

The bunderath's measure, it is pointed out, is "far less stringent than similar measures at present enforced in individual states of the American union."

The Associated Press learns that the Hamburg authorities today permitted the unloading of apples from the United States owing to instructions received from Berlin as the results of the protests of United States ambassador while against Dr. Miquel's decree.

The Associated Press ascertains that the bunderath supersedes with its authority Dr. Miquel's decree, which seems ill advised in its rigor and suddenness and which, naturally provisional, was occasioned by the recent reports of experiments by Dr. Friedrich von Kueger, of the agricultural high school.

The bunderath's action is due, the Associated Press is informed, to a series of vigorous protests from the shippers affected, especially those of Hamburg, on the lower Rhine and at Emmerich, and still more to the protests of Ambassador White. Its decision forbids the importation only where the fruit is affected by the aspidiotus perniciosus, or San Jose plant bug, which is said to have done enormous damage in the United States. The bunderath's decree applies to the whole of Germany and makes matters momentarily better, but it is believed that its future interpretation will largely correspond with Dr. Miquel's decree. Parties interested here fear that the United States will resort to reprisals.

WILL NOT AFFECT CALIFORNIA.

Slope Fruit Exporters Not Worried Over Germany's Prohibition Act.

San Francisco, February 3.—Among the fruit exporters in San Francisco the news of the action of the German government prohibiting the importation of American fruit has created no alarm.

Albert Castle, of Castle Bros., voices the general sentiment in the statement that California sent too little fresh fruit to Germany to feel the prohibition. He agreed with J. K. Armsby & Co.'s representatives, Thomas F. Porter Bros. & Co. and Rosenberg Bros. & Co., that at present the market in Germany for this state's fresh fruits was not of sufficient importance to justify alarm.

Joseph A. Filcher, secretary of the state board of trade, said:

"I believe that Germany's action is in retaliation for the sugar tariff of the Dingley bill. It will not affect California much, as we export small quantities of fresh fruits to that country. Of course, an extension of the prohibition to dry fruits would concern us slightly."

TURN DOWN MARINE MINISTER.

Deputies Refuse Admiral Besnard on Appropriation Requested.

Paris, February 3.—Continuing consideration of the naval budget, the chamber of deputies today voted, by 263 ayes to 200 nays, a reduction in the credit for departmental inspection.

This was a protest against the suppression of the reports of the supervising committee, and in spite of the declaration of the minister of marine, Admiral Besnard, that he had no desire to suppress reports to parliament, and it implies, therefore, a vote of want of confidence in Admiral Besnard.

M. Jaures, the socialist, supported the radicals and called attention to the alleged tampering with the correspondence of M. Del Casse, deputy for Foix, in the department of Ariege, from an official at the Toulon dock yard. He demanded a judicial inquiry into the facts of the case.

M. Meline, the premier, refused this demand, but promised a departmental inquiry.

The chamber then by a vote of 313 against 237 repected the motion for a judicial inquiry and voted confidence in the government by 317 against 188.

An evening paper recently accused M. Del Casse of delivering a telling speech in the chamber on the navy that had been prepared for him by a naval official. This led to today's debate.

M. Del Casse admitted he had received notes from an official, but declared the letter accompanying them had been abstracted in transmission through the post, obviously with a view of punishing the official.

Quite an unroar was created in the chamber by a deputy accusing Admiral Besnard, minister of marine, of giving the letter to the evening papers. Admiral Besnard indignantly denied the charge and declared he knew nothing of the matter. Despite the government denials, however, it is well known that letters are tampered with.

Tonight's Temps announces that the government has ordered an inquiry into the Del Casse affair. It is probable nothing more will be heard of the matter, but in view of the talk about the Dreyfus bordeau, the scandal is awkward for the government. This alleged revival of the cabinet noir has created a sensation.

It is asserted that the courtmartial has sentenced Colonel Picquart to be dismissed from the army, but General Billot, minister of war, who has a vote, will only suspend him temporarily.

SILVER SAYS HE WILL PAY UP

Chemical National Bank Creditors Talk of Indebtedness.

OFFICERS USING THE WIRES

President Williams Admits That a Demand Note Has Been Taken from Grable.

New York, February 3.—John S. Silver, one of the men whose borrowing from the Chemical National bank led to the resignation of Director and Cashier Quinlan, said today that he did not owe as much as he had been said to owe, but whatever the sum was he would pay it.

The officers of the Chemical National bank were in communication by telegraph with the banks in various parts of the country to trace the course of the certified checks given by Cashier Quinlan to Messrs Silver and Grabel, and to ascertain whether financial institutions elsewhere had advanced money on drafts such as were accepted as security at the Chemical National. The directors of the bank were in session all the day discussing means of recovering as much as may be of the money loaned by Mr. Quinlan.

President Williams, of the Chemical National bank, when shown the dispatch from St. Louis containing an interview with Grable in which the latter said Mr. Williams had been a stockholder in one of his companies for several years, said:

"It is wrong for this man to try to mix me up in his schemes. It is true I have been connected with one of his companies, but it was a trifling matter, not more than two or three thousand dollars."

He also admitted the truth of a statement that on Thursday last the Chemical National bank had accepted a demand note of $201,500 from Grable, agreeing at the same time not to press Grable for the money.

Mr. Kurtz, who is said to have been associated with Grable in many of his deals, said today:

"Mr. Grable's dealings with the Chemical National bank have extended over a considerable period. As I understand from him, he was well known to all the bank's officers. To my knowledge he owed the bank $170,000 at one time and liquidated the debt until only $19,000 was left. Thus he had gone on contracting obligations and discharging them. At the beginning of last week the total amount of Grable's indebtedness to the bank was $201,500. It seems that Mr. Quinlan had not reported the latest transactions to President Williams. Becoming a little anxious, Mr. Quinlan made a statement of Mr. Grable's account before President Williams and the directors at last Thursday's meeting. The directors made no complaint on this head, knowing Mr. Grable, but sent a message inviting him to wait upon them. Mr. Grable called there and the result of the conference was that Mr. Grable gave the directors a demand note for $201,500. The directors then agreed not to press him, but to afford him a margin of time in which to pay the note."

Mr. Kurtz said he knew nothing about Silver and had never indorsed any of Silver's paper.

"It was this matter of Silver's that precipitated the crisis and brought about all the mischief," said Mr. Kurtz. "It preyed upon Mr. Quinlan."

Judge F. G. Hamer, of Kearney, Neb., who was said to be Mr. Grable's counsel, said Grable began his business life as a bank clerk in Kearney and then branched out as a money lender and real estate dealer in Lincoln, where he prospered. Judge Hamer said Grable had never failed in any of his enterprises. He said that if Grable had not been pressed he could have easily paid off his present indebtedness to the Chemical National bank. Grable's western companies, Judge Hamer said, were all in a prosperous condition.

Judge Hamer said he supposed Grable's property, if realized on, would bring $1,000,000 over and above Mr. Grable's total indebtedness.

Grable Declines To Say More

St. Louis, February 3.—After Mr. Grable gave out the statement of his connection with the Chemical National Bank of New York it was impossible to reach him in any manner. His secretary, Mr. Chance, unloosened enough to say that he (Mr. Grable) thought the matter had begun to assume a more promising aspect and that he would eventually come out of the trouble with flying colors. Publicity had been given to the matter by certain New Yorkers, who were antagonistic to Mr. Grable and his projects. Mr. Chance declared that the matter would soon be shown in its true light.

Philadelphians Not Interested.

Philadelphia, February 3.—The gentlemen in this city who are interested in some of the mining enterprises which were promoted by Francis Grable state that they have no particular interest now in Grable or his doings. Ex-Governor Robert T. Pattison, president of the Egemont and Union Hill Smelting Company, was seen this afternoon and stated that Grable had not been connected with the company since September last and that his actions could in no way involve the concern.

WILL MAKE SULTAN ACCEPT.

Russia, France and Great Britain Name Governor of Crete.

Berlin, February 3.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung telegraphs that Russia, France and Great Britain have agreed to insist on the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the governorship of Crete, and are ready to enforce it should the sultan prove obdurate.

Prince George, the correspondent asserts, has been so informed and is ready to depart for Crete under the tripartite protection.

COST OF CUBAN WAR ESTIMATED

Madrid Paper Wants Expert To Examine Commercial Treaty.

Madrid, February 3.—The cost of the Cuban war from February, 1895, to the end of 1897 is officially estimated at $240,000,000, besides the arrears due from the Cuban treasury, amounting to $40,000,000.

The Imparcial complains that the commercial negotiations between Spain, Cuba and the United tSates are being entrusted to Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, and urges the government to appoint experts to examine the terms of the treaty on Spain's behalf.

Adjustment Seems Impossible.

Biddeford, Me., February 3.—The general strike situation in the Pepperell and Laconia mills is unchanged. The committee selected by the mayor will probably call on Agent McArthur tomorrow, when the strike situation will be discussed and an effort made to effect a settlement. The general opinion, however, seems to be that an adjustment of the strike situation will be impossible and the operatives have declared from the first that they would not return to work at the old wage schedule.

French Canadian mill workers are returning to Canada by every train.

Mexicans Like Bryan's Summary.

Mexico City, February 3.—Mr. Bryan's summary of Mexican conditions has been translated into Spanish and published in El Mundo, an evening paper with a large circulation. It is generally regarded as a fair account of the present condition of the country. The Mexican Herald commends it as judicious and not too flattering, telling the plain truth and no more.

AUTREY KILLS HIS FATHER AND MOTHER

Farmer Brains His Own Son and Attacks His Wife Viciously.

TRIES TO SLAY THREE BABES

Arkansas Man Uses a Poker Trying To Exterminate Two Families.

ATTEMPTS TO BURN HIMSELF TO DEATH

Captured and Chained, the Murderer Declares That He Was Driven to the Deel.

Little Rock, Ark., February 3.—Five miles north of Mulberry, in Franklin county, Sol F. Autrey, a farmer, accompanied by his family, went out yesterday morning to visit his aged father and mother living near Mulberry.

Shortly after his arrival Autrey became engaged in a religious argument with the old folks.

Suddenly he grasped an iron bar, killed his aged father, mother and his ten-year-old son and seriously wounded his wife and three remaining children, two of whom are not expected to live.

When the maniac started the deadly work his wife and eldest daughter made their escape, notifying a near neighbor, but when the neighbor arrived the man was standing in the door swearing he would kill any one who dared to enter.

Other neighbors came and found Autrey a raving maniac, with his clothing on fire.

He was overpowered, and the sight that met their eyes was appalling—three dead victims on the floor, beaten, burned and mangled almost beyond recognition. He has been chained all day, talking incoherently, swearing that witches were the cause of the act, and that the last lick was when he killed his boy, and then says he awoke.

Some doubt his insanity.

SHRAPNEL SHOTS DEFECTIVE.

Modern Guns for Defense of Western Harbors Must Be Hurried Up.

San Francisco, February 3.—Tests of shrapnel shots furnished to the United States army have been made by Lieutenant E. B. Babbitt, of Benicia arsenal. Twenty-six shells were fired and 50 per cent of the ammunition was found to be wholly worthless.

The flimsy shrapnel was furnished by an ordnance company of Washington. All shells fused by electricity were excluded from the grounds selected by Lieutenant Babbitt.

Charles R. Suter, chief engineer of the Pacific division, has instruction from General J. M. Wilson, chief of engineers, Washington, D. C., to hasten the work of mounting the modern guns for the defense of harbor. In accordance with instructions the force of workmen on the fortifications will be enlarged.

PASSENGED COACH TELESCOPED.

Fast Train Crashes Into a Local, Injuring Fifteen Persons.

Somerville, Mass., February 3.—A local passenger train from Stoneham, on the southern division of the Boston and Maine railroad, was struck in the rear and telescoped at the Winter Hill station this morning by a train from Concord, and several persons were injured, some seriously.

The number of those who were hurt sufficiently to be given medical attention is reported as fifteen.

The accident resulted from the inability of the engineer of the Concord train to see the train ahead of him on account of steam from his engine.

JACKSON HAS CANDLER CLUB.

Over Two Hundred and Fifty Voters Sign the Roll.

Jefferson, Ga., January 3.—(Special.)—Jackson county, the home of the original Candler suggestion, organized today the most enthusiastic Candler Club the state contains.

Within two hours after the paper was started over 250 names were signed to it and by the time the meeting for the election of officers takes place Saturday every democrat in the county will have placed his name on the list.

COOPER GETS TWELVE MONTHS.

Slayer of Dunson Found Guilty of Involuntary Manslaughter.

LaGrange, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—The jury in the Cooper case came in with a verdict this afternoon and the courtroom was crowded when the result was announced.

The verdict was involuntary manslaughter and Cooper's sentence was fixed at twelve months in the chaingang.

It is probable that the defendant will rest with the verdict.

Douglas Beats Tracey.

St. Louis, February 3.—Bob Douglas, of St. Louis, and Tommy Tracey, of Chicago, fought an eight-round draw at the Oriental theater here tonight. The theater was filled from pit to dome. Tracey weighed 138 and Douglas 148 pounds and the heavier man seemed to have the best of it throughout.

Hawaiians Give Reception.

Washington, February 3.—The minister from Hawaii and Mrs. Hatch gave a reception at the Arlington this evening from 9 to 11 o'clock, when all official society was invited to meet President and Mrs. Dole. Some 600 guests called in the course of the evening. Major Heistand, United States army, and Lieutenant Commander Phelps, of the navy, in full uniform, presented all visitors by name to President and Mrs. Dole.

Atlanta Woman Gets Divorce.

Springfield, O., February 3.—Judge Spiegel today, in Cincinnati, heard the divorce case of Emily Patton against Alvin Patton, the diamond broker, and granted a decree for gross neglect. The court found that the defendant, although amply able, failed to provide his wife with adequate food and clothing, or to pay her doctor's bills, and her mother, Mrs. Pauline Engeln, of Atlanta, Ga., had to come to the rescue. The latter put $250 in bank to her credit and also paid over $100 in doctors' bills.

ANTI-SCALPING BILL WILL BE REPORTED

Senate Committee Will Recommend That the Measure Pass.

FREE PASSES CUT A FIGURE

Tillman Offers an Amendment Touching Certain Transportation.

ROADS REQUIRED TO KEEP A RECORD

Act Will Not Be Considered Until Senator Cullom's Bill Is Reported On.

Washington, February 3.—The senate committee on interstate commerce today authorized a favorable report on the anti-scalping bill, with amendments, the most important of these amendments being the following, offered by Senator Tillman relating to railroad passes:

"That giving free transportation to persons or property, except as allowed by section 22 of the act 'to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, shall be deemed an unjust discrimination under section 2 of said act, and shall be punished as provided in section 10 of said act, and in addition to the penalties upon individuals provided in section 10, the corporations which may be guilty of any such offense shall be punished by fine as in said section provides.

"That all free passes issued by or on behalf of any railroad corporation subject to the provisions of said action shall be signed by some officer of the corporation authorized by vote of the directors to sign the same and every such railroad corporation shall keep a record showing the date of every free pass, the name of the person to whom it is issued, the points between which the passage is granted, and whether a single trip or time pass, and, if the latter, the time for which it is issued; and this record shall at all times be open to the interstate commerce commissioners or to their representatives who may be duly authorized in writing to examine the same."

The house bill was used as a basis of proceeding and section 2 of that bill was amended so as to remove all restrictions as to the person to whom a ticketholder may sell his ticket.

Originally the person to whom the ticket could be sold must be one "who would in good faith personally use it in the prosecution of a journey."

This clause was eliminated and the proviso was left to read as follows:

"That the purchaser of a transferable ticket in good faith for personal use in the prosecution of a journey shall have the right to resell the same."

Section 3 in the bill was also amended so as to reduce the penalty for the first offense against its provisions from $1,000 to $500, to eliminate all provisions for imprisonment and provide a penalty of $1,000 for the second offense.

The proceedings of the committee were of a more amicable character than those of any previous meeting and the decision to report the bill was reached without division. The amendment regulating the issuance of passes was strenuously pressed by Senators Tillman and Chandler.

Mr Tillman said in reply to a question from Senator Wolcott that he thought he would vote for the bill if this provision was incorporated. Senator Chandler is the author of the amendment. He introduced it in the senate as an independent bill several years ago. Senator Tillman resurrected it today and through the assistance of Senators Chandler, Chilton and others secured its incorporation into the bill.

Senator Chilton offered several amendments, which were voted down. One of these provided for fixing an arbitrary and uniform rate of 2 cents a mile for passenger traffic on all the railroads of the country, and that railroad tickets should be transferrable and negotiable just as other property is.

There is a quasi understanding that the bill shall not be considered in the senate until Senator Cullom's bill extending the powers of the interstate commerce commission shall be reported and on the calendar. An effort was made by Senator Cullom to secure positive instructions to this effect, and while he failed in this, he succeeded in securing passive acquiescence in the proposition. The commission bill will be taken up at the next meeting of the committee.

FURTHER ADVICES FROM WHITE

State Department Receives Cablegram from Ambassador.

Washington, February 3.—During the afternoon further advices were received from Ambassador White as to the nature of the decree of exclusion of American fruit from Prussia. It would seem that the full details are not yet obtainable in Berlin, but it is expected that the ambassador will cable the entire decree as soon as he can obtain possession of it. The important facts that were established by the last advices were:

First, that the decree of exclusion uses the word "American" as descriptive of the place of origin of the fruit, which would seem to include Canadian fruit without question.

Second, that the decree instead of applying only to fresh fruit, as was at first supposed, includes in the prohibition all dried fruits from America.

State department officials have not yet recovered from their surprise at the metnod adopted by the German government of accomplishing its object in this matter and undoubtedly the correspondence to follow will set this out very clearly.

The objection to the course pursued is threefold. In the first place it is said to be entirely without precedent and discourteous toward the American ambassador at Berlin to make the decree and put it into effect without the slightest warning to him.

In the second place by making the decree take effect at once and stopping all fruit in transit a great injustice is done to shippers who thus, without warning, are made to lose heavily on their capital invested in the fruit.

Third, the decree is condemned in that it makes no provision for the admission of fruit of absolute purity; permits no demonstration of origin or healthful condition, and in fact condemns all fruit, good and bad alike. These considerations are to be strongly urged upon the German government as reasons why it should either revoke or modify the decree on the lines indicated before any more radical action is taken.

While it is not positively known, it is supposed that the decree applies only to Prussia and not to all Germany, a considerable limitation. Whether or not it also applies to Canadian fruit is a matter of speculation, and in view of the large trade in Canadian apples this will be important for the Dominion government to consider.

The German ambassador was a visitor at the state department early today and spent some time with the officials. After talking with Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day, the ambassador was for half an hour in close consultation with Mr. Kasson, the special commissioner for the United States in the negotiation of reciprocity agreements. The ambassador had no news from Berlin directly as to the last decree which threatens to kill all hope of the negotiations of any kind of a reciprocity treaty or agreement within the terms of the present tariff act, so far as Germany is concerned.

It is gathered that the basis of the decree, or rather the reason officially to be set out by the Prussian government for the exclusion, is that some shipments of American apples, coming from California, have been discovered to be affected with the disease known as San Jose scale, but just how German apples are endangered, even if this fact should be established, is not made plain.

One of the standing complaints against American dried fruit, the trade in which with Germany has assumed enormous proportions, is again brought to official notice by a report that comes to the state department from United States Consul Ozmun at Stuttgart, and is today made public in the daily consular reports. He transmits a notice issued by the chief of police of Stuttgart to the effect that most of the samples of appleings, or dried apples, taken from the local retailers show the addition of metallic zinc in quantities of 0.3 grams to the kilogram (2.2046 pounds) and warning all dealers that they will be punished and their goods confiscated if further sales of such goods are made.

This complaint was made to the department first about two years ago, the German chief of police in Cologne asserting in his notice that the zinc was present in the apples because "the Americans dry the fruit on zinc trays instead of wooden bars, as we do."

Immediately one of the most enterprising of our consuls in Germany visited an agricultural exposition then going on in Germany and reported that all of the fruit evaporators exhibited, about fourteen in number, were fitted with the alleged harmful zinc trays, which were freely used in Germany.

PRESIDENT MAKE NOMINATIONS

McKinley Sends a Long List of Names to the Senate.

Washington, February 3.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Interior—Hugh Henry, of Vermont, to be pension agent at Concord, N. H.; John W. Johnson, to be register of the land office at Lincoln, Neb.; J. W. Ross, to be receiver of public moneys at Glenwood Springs, Col.; Harry Bailey, to be receiver of public moneys at Lakeview, Ore.

Treasury—Walter S. Viele, of Indiana, to be surveyor of customs, port of Evansville, Ind.

Navy—Commodore Charles S. Norton, to be a rear admiral.

War—Colonel M. I. Ludington, assistant quartermaster general, to be brigadier general and quartermaster general.

Postmasters—W. H. Stallings, Augusta, Ga.; Harry A. Griffin, Galveston, Tex.

Senate Confirms Nominations.

Washington, February 3.—The senate today confirmed these nominations: Colonel M. I. Ludington, assistant quartermaster general, to be brigadier general; P. D. Barker, to be postmaster at Mobile, Ala., and W. T. Hutchens, to be postmaster at Huntsville, Ala.

Annual Midwinter Mark Down Shoe Sale

Startling reductions abound throughout our entire immense stock. We are cutting prices on everything in our stock of WINTER FOOTWEAR.

Many of the cuts are deep. The gain is yours. Might as well pick them up. Plenty of cold weather yet. You gain anywhere from 50c to $2 00 on every pair. We gain the room and the money to use again. . . .

LADIES' VICI BUTTON—Here's a Drive—made of finest Vici, Dresden Foxed, Patent Leather Tip, Opera Heel. McKay Sewed; a real bargain at $2.50, and our price is but..... $1.65, A PAIR.

LADIES' KID LACE—Made of finest CHROME KID SKIN—new Coin Toe, Military Heel, Dresden Foxed, very dressy and fully warranted; others ask $3.00, and you get them this week at..... $1.75

Everybody is learning to say "Money Back," but few have learned "How To Give It Back."

Byck Bros. & Co.

Footcoverers to all Mankind.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

BACON WANTS ONLY GOOD SEED SENT OUT

Agricultural Appropriation Bill Produces Warm Discussion.

THE GEORGIA PLAN SUGGESTED

Senator Declares That Purchases Should Be Made from Growers.

NO AMENDMENTS WERE OFFERED TO THE ACT

Members Discuss the Distribution of Seed from Washington at Some Length.

Washington, February 3.—(Special.)—While the senate had under consideration the agricultural appropriation bill today Senator Bacon urged the importance of the adoption of the plan suggested by the Georgia legislature for the purchase of seeds—that is, that the department make its purchases from individual growers when better seed can be obtained by doing so.

The legislature adopted a joint resolution bearing upon this subject.

As Senator Bacon pointed out, the idea is to correct a great evil that has grown up in the administration of the law. The original intent of the law has been greatly abused by indiscriminate purchases of seeds at wholesale from dealers, and apparently without any desire to secure quality. The senator illustrated by citing the great difference in cotton seed. Under the system that has prevailed in the department the poorest seeds have been distributed—seeds that had absolutely no value. Much of the fault was due to the secretary of agriculture under the last administration, who was against the system of free seed distribution and used every possible means of making it valueless.

Senator Bacon said he did not seek to amend the bill under consideration, for the matter was one which did not require legislation, but involved the proper administration of the department. For that reason he called attention to it in this public way, feeling sure it would have the desired effect.

Senators Platt, Hawley, Faulkner and others took part in the discussion, indorsing what Senator Bacon had to say.

One of the features of the session was a speech by Mr. Caffery, of Louisiana, in support of the resolution reported by the committee on privileges and elections, declaring that Henry W. Corbett is not entitled to a seat in the senate from the state of Oregon.

Corbett Case Discussed.

Mr. Corbett was appointed as senator by the governor of Oregon after the failure of the legislature to elect a senator to succeed Senator Mitchell. Mr. Caffery maintained that the governor of a state had no authority to appoint to fill an original vacancy—a vacancy beginning with a new term—after the legislature had had an opportunity to elect and had failed to do so.

Chandler, of New Hampshire, who had joined in a minority report asserting the right of Mr. Corbett to a seat in the senate, gave notice that he would call up the case informally tomorrow and press it to a vote as early as possible.

It was then that Mr. Caffery presented an extended legal argument in support of the resolution presented by the majority of the committee on privileges and elections.

At the conclusion of Mr. Caffery's speech Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, gave notice that tomorrow, at the conclusion of the routine business, he would submit some remarks upon a matter personally concerning himself and in which he thought the senate would have some interest.

Mr. Cullom called up the agricultural appropriation bill, the reading of which was concluded last evening.

Pending the submission of certain amendments to the bill, Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, expressed regret that the committee had not stricken from the bill the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds. He read a letter from a number of members of a Connecticut grange, in which the statement was made that the seeds sent out by the agricultural department were not good, could not be depended upon and were of no use to the farmers or gardeners.

In reply to Mr. Platt's brief statement, Mr. Allen thought that the chief opposition to the government's distribution of seeds came from those who themselves had seeds for sale.

The amendment to the agricultural bill offered by Mr. Warren, providing for a division of irrigation and reclamation of arid lands, for the investigation of the methods of constructing irrigation canals and of storing and distributing water in the reclamation of arid lands, the whole to cost $21,300, was discussed briefly by its author and Mr. Stewart, of Nevada.

It was maintained that the adoption of the amendment would be of enormous value to the western country.

Arid Lands Cause Debate.

Mr. Bate, of Tennessee, was of the opinion that the present proposition was simply the first step in a mammoth scheme to reclaim the arid lands of the country. It was a beautiful idea, he said, but the finances of the country were not at present in such condition as to enter upon the proposed scheme. In addition, he maintained, the proposition was wrong because it looked to the performance of work by the federal government that ought to be done by state or individual enterprise.

Mr. Gear, of Iowa, called attention to the fact that 80 per cent of the arid land was government land.

Mr. Bate contended, however, that the time was not opportune to enter upon the scheme proposed.

Mr. Carter, of Montana, took issue with some of the statements of the senator from Tennessee, Mr. Bate. He pointed out that there was not a plat of 160 acres of government land in the western country upon which settlement had not been made except arid lands. He depicted the results of irrigation in various parts of the world and maintained that the government either cede to the states the arid lands or take some proper and adequate plan for the irrigation of those lands. He maintained that it was the business of the government to care for the interests of the people to the extent at least which he outlined.

Mr. Cullom proposed as a substitute for Mr. Warren's amendment the following:

"For the purpose of collecting from agricultural colleges, agricultural experiment stations and other sources, including practical agents and engineers, practical information and data on the subject of irrigation and publishing the same in bulletin form, $20,000."

The amendment was adopted and the bill carrying $2,527,202 was passed.

A bill providing for the appointment of an additional district being for the northern judicial district of Texas was passed.

The senate then, at 5:45 p. m., went into executive session and at 5:58 p. m. the senate adjourned. OHL.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS REPORTS.

Senator Teller Suggests the Payment of $9,765,223.

Washington, February 3.—Senator Teller, chairman of the senate committee on claims, today introduced two bills in the senate embodying the results of the committee's investigation under the provision of the general deficiency act of last session authorizing that committee to investigate and report upon meritorious claims against the government which are before the committee.

One of the bills refers numerous claims to the court of claims and the other is an omnibus measure providing appropriations under general heads as follows: Court of claims cases, mostly under the Bowman act, $1,840,963; French spoliation claims, $1,043,117; under naval contracts, $739,500; on account of churches and schools, $365,974; claims of states, $4,693,128; miscellaneous claims, $897,304; for adjustment and settlement (in part) $130,359; total $9,765,123.

Under the claims of states provision is made for investigation by competent tribunals of the claims of Florida and Tennessee against the United States and the counter claims of general government against those states. Both these contentions are of long standing.

Senator Teller presented a comprehensive report covering all the features of the bill in detail.

ALL OPPOSITION IS REMOVED

Japan No Longer Objects to Annexation of Hawaiian Islands.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE COMPLETE

Mikado's Subjects in the Mid-Ocean Republic Will Be Abundantly Cared For.

Washington, February 3.—Japan has been removed as an element in the opposition to the consummation of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States. This result has been attained by the conclusion of an agreement between our government and that of Japan, as represented by Minister Toru-Hoshi, which by practically settling the status of the Japanese in Hawaii, removes the only substantial difference that has existed between the two governments.

The Japanese government for its part, announced some time ago that it no longer cared to interpose any objection to the annexation of Hawaii based on principle.

Since that time the correspondence between Minister Hoshi and the state department has been directed to a satisfactory settlement of the status of the resident Japanese in Hawaii and this last point has now been adjusted, so far as the executive branch of our government is capable of acting independently, the agreement being reduced to the shape of a written memorandum.

This document, which has not been generally taken into account in the consideration of means for adjusting the questions that have arisen over the status of Japanese in Hawaii, goes into effect in July next year and among other things it confers upon Japanese within the territory of the United States all of the rights accorded to the citizens of the most favored nation, which, of course, carries with it rights of naturalization and the exercise of the rights of franchise.

Presuming that annexation is effected the Japanese in Hawaii will in 1899 have the same rights as those in the present limits of the United States. All that remains to be fixed is the status of the Japanese during the time that must elapse between the ratification of the annexation treaty and the beginning of the operation of the Japanese treaty of 1899.

Inasmuch as the pending annexation treaty provides for the appointment of a commission to visit the islands and prepare such legislation as may be necessary to consummate the amalgamation of the territories, this last question can easily be adjusted along with other details in the bill to be reported to congress.

ALABAMA GOOD ROADS MEETING

Anniston Is Making Great Preparation for the Notable Gathering.

Anniston, Ala., February 3.—(Special.)—The state good roads' convention, which will be held in this city on February 16th, will be attended by fully 500 delegates from all portions of the state. Already 390 delegates have reported and many counties are yet to be heard from. The convention will, in all probability, start a movement for improved highways in Alabama, which will result in giving to the state a system of roads equal to any in the country. In several Alabama counties the roads have been worked to advantage by means of a special tax and in others bonds have been voted for road purposes. What is needed, however, is a general road law which will give good roads in all portions of the state. The object of the approaching convention is to map out such a law to be presented to the legislature, and to arouse greater interest in the road movement.

Anniston's birthday celebration will also be held on February 16th, and several thousand people are expected to be here to take part in the festivities.

Alabama Republicans' Row.

Montgomery, Ala., February 2.—(Special.) Very naturally considerable interest is felt in Alabama over the quarrel at Washington among the aspirants from Alabama for federal offices. All of the negroes that have been appointed to offices in Alabama by the president, have been confirmed without objection, but the most sensational of charges have been filed against a number of the white appointees, and it is believed that some of them will lose the places to which they have been nominated.

Mr. Ben W. Walker, who has been leading the fight against the appointees, was an applicant for the United States marshalship here, but Mr. Bryan, who was appointed by the president some months ago, has at last been confirmed by the senate. It was expected that as soon as Mr. Bryan's case was disposed of Mr. Walker would come home and bring his several lieutenants with him, but he is now understood to have taken the generalship in the fight against the confirmation of the appointment of Judge Buckley as postmaster here. The gossip in republican circles in Montgomery now is that if Buckley is turned down, Mr. Walker will be appointed postmaster here and the Youngblood-Walker antagonism will be called off.

Harmony Among Democrats.

Montgomery, Ala., February 3.—(Special.) There is an evident disposition among democrats in the state to avoid any wrangling in the ranks of the party proper. Rival candidates for democratic nominations are showing more consideration toward each other than ever before. A fair example of the spirit that actuates candidates for democratic nominations this year is given in the Alston-Evans judgeship contest in Barbour. Judge A. H. Alston and Hon. A. A. Evans, both of Barbour, are prominent candidates for nomination for circuit judge to succeed Judge Carmichael. Several of the other counties in the circuit have each a candidate. Barbour county having two, each handicapped the other. Messrs. Alston and Evans have therefore agreed to submit their claims to a primary election of the white voters of the county, and the man who is defeated in the primary will drop out of the race. A similar method is being applied to similar contests in other counties and has been found to work well.

Senator Walthall Will Soon Be Out.

Washington, February 3.—Friends of Senator Walthall, who has been reported as being seriously ill, say there is nothing serious in his condition and that he will return to his duties in the senate chamber in a day or two.

Big Sawmill Burns.

Detroit, February 3.—A report to The Journal from Menominee, Mich., says the big Sawyer & Goodman sawmill, at Marinette, Wis., burned to the ground at an early hour this morning. Loss about $50,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Athens Lawyers Meet.

Athens, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—The members of the Athens bar at their meeting this morning decided to start to work at once and take all the necessary steps to secure the passage of an act by congress to establish in Athens a branch of the federal court of the northern division of Georgia.

STRIKERS BEGIN AN UGLY QUARREL

Non-Union People Assert They Are Getting the Worst of It.

HELP IS NOT EXTENDED

Union Men Are Said To Be Receiving All the Outside Aid.

DIVISION MAY RESULT IN DEFEAT

Mill Hands Not in Labor Organization May Soon Return To Work.

New Bedford, Mass., February 3.—The principal talk of the day in the strike situation is the difference that has arisen between the union and non-union operatives.

This difference threatens to end in open rupture, and as many cases of destitution are actually reported, no doubt hundreds of non-union operatives would take the first chance to make a break from the strikers and return to work. These non-unionists claim that money collected outside the union has been paid to union operatives to the exclusion of non-union help. Such a feeling has been created among non-union strikers that a meeting was called for this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

At the headquarters in Dawson's hall a non-union striker mounted the platform to make the announcement of the meeting, when some of the crowd set upon him and put him out of the building.

Under these circumstances even the men who had threatened to advise the non-unionists to vote to return to work unless the union promised aid, were not present at the appointed time this afternoon. But the dissatisfaction has become sufficiently widespread to cause a feeling of uneasiness and fears are expressed that unless some measure is taken at once the non-unionists will cause trouble which may result in a stampede to the mills.

The non-union help have become impressed with the idea that they are not receiving fair play and this has resulted in a movement to depose Secretary Matthew Hart from his position with the Weavers' Union. This charge of the non-unionists of not receiving proper aid has caused an unusual amount of bitterness among the union men and women in charge of the collections. The most prominent labor men are inclined to urge the strike council to let the non-unionists assume the task for themselves. Others say that the dissatisfaction among the non-union weavers is not likely to cause any serious disturbance in the programme as laid out by the leaders of the strike, since the mill treasurers would not think of opening the gates until after some communication had been received by the unions.

To open the gates without an effort at settlement would create serious conflict among the help, which the mill treasurers would not care to see.

Strikers Return To Work.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 3.—(Special.)—The fifty men on a strike from the works of the Pipe and Foundry company returned to work today, the company having restored their wages. The strike grew out of a 3 per cent cut to be applied to insurance against accident, etc.

Dispute Over Water Power.

Columbus, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Judge Newman has signed an order granting a temporary injunction in the case of the receivers of the Eagle and Phenix mills against the Muscogee Manufacturing Company. The former mills are contending for alleged riparian rights, which they claim the Muscogee mills have infringed upon.

The Muscogee mills are enjoined from using any more of the Chattahoochee river water power that they were using at the commencement of the suit, pending the litigation.

The Eagle and Phenix mills contend that the completion of certain improvements at the Muscogee mills would have led to a still greater infringement upon their water power.

Class Reunion in Athens.

Athens, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—The members of the class of '88, University of Georgia, will hold their reunion in this city next commencement.

Four members reside in Athens, Messrs. E. J. Bondurant, E. B. Cohen, J. C. Mell and T. W. Reed. They will attend to the work of arranging for the reunion. This class had forty-two members at graduation and fully twenty-five will attend the reunion. More than fifteen have already signified their intention to be present. The Athens members of the class of '88 are: Judge Nash R. Broyles, L. L. Knight, W. L. Moore and Victor L. Smith.

Wanted a Constitutional Majority.

Nashville, Tenn., February 3.—The Chambers' bill providing for the assessment, reassessment and back assessment of railroads, telegraph and telephone properties was defeated in the lower house of the legislature today, failing to receive a constitutional majority. A motion to reconsider will be voted on tomorrow. This bill was intended to avoid the effects of the injunctions granted by United States Judge Clark.

Railroad Contracts Let.

St. Louis, Mo., February 3.—Contracts were let today to Johnson Bros. and Faught, of St. Elmo, Ill., to build 110 miles of railroad between Sapulpa and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, ostensibly for the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad. The work will begin within ten days and will be completed within six months. Johnston Bros. & Faught will, on February 9th, at St. Elmo, re-let the contract in five-mile sections. M. S. Carter & Co., of this city, have been awarded all the bridge work.

New Brigadier General.

Nashville, Tenn., February 3.—(Special.)—Governor Taylor has appointed F. M. Kelso, of Lincoln county, to be brigadier general on his staff, vice V. S. Morgan, resigned. Mr Kelso is Lincoln county's representative and voted for Governor Taylor on every ballot until the last, when he voted for Senator Turley. Mr. Morgan, who resigned, is secretary of state and supported Mr. McMillan in the senatorial race.

Seventeen Degrees Below Zero.

Springfield, Mass., February 3.—The cold wave which moved into this section yesterday morning reached a climax this morning with the temperature ranging from 6 to 17 degrees below zero, according to location. Railway and electric car traffic has entirely recovered from the effects of the blizzard, although trains from distant points are late this morning, owing to the intense cold.

China Refuses the Loan.

St. Petersburg, February 3.—It is asserted that although M. Dewitte, the minister of finance, has ordered a suspension of sales of stock on the market as a preliminary to an issue of a Chinese loan, nothing has yet been decided upon. China. It is rumored, now refuses the loan on the ground that Japan declines to evacuate Wei-Hai-Wei before the stipulated time, even if the indemnity is paid.

Two Anniston Residences Burn.

Anniston, Ala., February 3.—This morning a residence belonging to John B. Knox, which cost $15,000, with $3,000 insurance, and one belonging to George H. Norwood, worth $12,000, with light insurance, were burned. The families did not even save their wearing apparel.

Two Loan Conferences.

Peking, February 3.—There have been two further conferences on the subject of the proposed loan, but without definite results.

Forty-Two Below Zero.

Wilmot Flat, N. H., February 3.—The thermometer registered 42 degrees below zero here today.

DEATH OF MR. G. B. STEWART.

Veteran Merchant and Citizen of Atlanta Died Last Night at His Residence in West End.

Mr. Gresham B. Stewart died last night about 9 o'clock at his late residence, on Gordon street, in West End. The end came quietly and peacefully while the relatives of Mr. Stewart were gathered around his bedside. He was fifty-six years of age.

The cause of his death was consumption. He was seized with this disease some time ago, and despite medical attention and his then strong constitution, he was unable to overcome it. Everything possible was done for him, but all efforts proved unavailing and Mr. Stewart continued to decline.

Some weeks ago he became so weak that it was necessary for him to be confined to his room and only on a few occasions did he leave it again.

He was one of the veteran merchants of this city. Entering business here early in life, he made money and continued in business until he had accumulated a fortune. He is survived by his wife and several children. He was a brother to Mr. Mat Stewart, who is well known in the city.

The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed. Services will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the residence. The pallbearers will be Messrs. W. F. Poole, John W. Rollo, Anthony Murphy, E. T. Donehoo, John Alexander, F. S. Cox, J. J. Donnelly and John H. James.

The escort will be R. M. Farrar, Judge James A. Anderson, R. M. Rose, Dr. T. D. Longino and ex-Mayor J. E. Williams. The pallbearers and escort are requested to meet tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock at the undertaking parlors of H. M. Patterson, on Peachtree street.

FIRE BURNS VACANT HOUSE.

Cottage Owned by Cooper, the Negro Tailor, Destroyed at Midnight.

A cottage, just about completed and ready to be occupied, was totally destroyed by fire at midnight last night.

The property was owned by Cooper, the negro tailor, and the building was receiving its last coat of paint. A house on the same lot, corner Tennessee and Buena Vista avenues, was burned about a month ago at about the same hour of the night.

WILL PAY McENTYRE'S FINE.

Policemen of the City Have Raised the Amount.

F. C. McEntyre was fined $50, to include the costs, several days ago in Judge Berry's court. He was convicted of assault and battery upon Motorman Parker. The difficulty was the result of a remark the motorman is said to have made reflecting upon Officer Ponder, who was killed in Siemau's wholesale liquor house.

The members of the police force yesterday raised the amount of the fine, which will be paid today. McEntyre would have paid the fine today, but his brother policemen would not allow him to do so.

Professor Smith Writing a Book.

Athens, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Professor Euler B. Smith, of the State Normal school, is now engaged in the work of writing a book on English grammar, which will be suitable for use in the common schools and which will especially aim at eradicating the custom among southern people of using certain common but ungrammatical idiomatic phrases.

Revivals of Fraternity Men.

Athens, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—There is a great revival of interest among the secret orders in Athens. This is especially true of the Red Men and Odd Fellows. The Oconee tribe of Red Men has reorganized, with a large membership. Glenn Lodge of Odd Fellows now has over ninety members and an average of three initiations per meeting night.

Monticello's New Mayor.

Monticello, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Today Monticello's new mayor and councilmen assume the management of the city government after the retiring of Judge A. S. Florence's term as mayor. He gave a good administration, leaving the city free of debt and with plenty of money to run for some time. The new officials are: J. H. Kelly, mayor; W. R. Pope, E. H. Jordan, Dr. J. G. Colle, Colonel Green, F. Johnson and J. A. Downs, councilmen; T. C. Pope and Clarence Malone, marshals.

Shakers Settling on the Altamaha.

Brunswick, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Brobston & Fendig today formally delivered 10,000 acres of land on the Altamaha river to the Shaker community of Union Village, O. A Shaker colony will be established thereon. Elder J. R. Slingerland, with three "sisters" and three "brothers," arrived today and completed a transfer of titles from the former owner, R. W. Corbin, of Paris, France, through the Brunswick real estate firm.

Directors Elect Officers.

Texarkana, Ark., February 3.—The board of directors of the Texarkana and Fort Smith Railroad Company today elected the following officers: President, W. S. Taylor, Philadelphia; vice president, E. A. Sallwell, Kansas City; second vice president, W. T. Hudgins, Texarkana; general attorney, W. T. Hudgins; secretary and general manager, Charles Snooks, Texarkana.

Will Fight a Duel.

Paris, February 4.—Alexandre Millerand, one of the Paris deputies, and Henry Lavertojon, deputy for St. Yrieix, will fight a duel with swords today, growing out of an altercation during the debate in the chamber yesterday on the Jaures resolution, when M. Lavertujon called M. Millerand "an insolent."

Great Damage by Ice Floes.

St. Johns, N. F., February 3.—Reports from all along the coast tell of great damage done by ice floes. Eight of the sixteen men who went adrift yesterday of an ice floe in the bay reached land badly frostbitten. It is believed the others are saved.

Deaths from Bubonic Plague.

Bombay, February 4.—The number of deaths from the bubonic plague for the last seven days is 927, as against 904 for the previous corresponding period.

Three Hundred Children Escape.

Columbus, O., February 3.—Main street school building burned today. Three hundred children were marched out safely and in orderly manner by the teachers. Books and wraps were burned.

Advance Will Be General.

Detroit, February 3.—A special to The Journal from Ishpeming, Mich., says the advance in wages February 1st, at Carnegie mines of Ironwood, averaging 10 per cent, will be general throughout the Gogebic iron range, between 2,000 and 4,000 employees being directly affected by the increase.

Diaz Will Not Visit New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., February 3.—New Orleans telegraphed President Diaz, of Mexico, an invitation to be the city's guest at the carnival on the 22d. Today he sent a telegraphic reply stating that he could not leave the country without permission of congress and that body was not in session.

Andrew Bishop Blakely Dead.

New Orleans, La., February 3.—Andrew Bishop Blakeley, son of the proprietor of the St. Charles hotel, died today at San Antonio, aged thirty-one years.

The Toccoa Record, moved by the unanimity of the thing, exclaims: "Candler is surely one of nature's noblemen."

Poor and Weak

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble—Had no Appetite—Now Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time since I took a sudden cold and could not get rid of it. Being subject to catarrh and bronchial trouble I coughed terribly. I lost my appetite and grew poor and weak and I did not feel like work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the cough disappeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. Last spring I was not feeling well, I had no appetite and no strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt more like work. My little nephew was a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest at night. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to sleep." MISS ABBIE J. FREEMAN, South Duxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Lights and Shades.

Gresham Goes to Jail.

Sam Gresham was found guilty of making illicit liquor and was sentenced yesterday. Judge Newman gave him three months in jail.

A Thoughtful Act.

Mr. T. R. Sawtell has shown himself a very thoughtful man, and the police are thanking him for his thoughtfulness. In one of his stores on Whitehall street Mr. Sawtell has an asbestos gas stove. During the cold nights he has placed the stove on the sidewalk and left it burning all night. This kindly act was for the benefit of the police on that beat and any other person who might be out late and was cold.

Bundick's Lecture.

Dr. W. T Bundick delivered one of his earnest talks on the temperance question at Payne's Memorial church last night to a large audience. He is meeting with much success while in the city and is making a favorable impression on all those who hear him.

Painted the Cannons.

The two cannons that stand near the entrace to Fort McPherson on the right of the main drive overlooking the little wood near them, and the two caissons attached to them, have been recently given a heavy coat of black paint that adds much to their appearance. The grim monsters have to face much inclement weather and it is necessary to give them protection.

Death of E. C. Mathews.

Mr. E. C. Mathews, thirty-five years of age, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, corner Jackson and Chamberlain streets. His body will be sent to Roswell today for interment.

Smith Gets Judgment.

John T. Smith was given a judgment of $2,500 in the United States court yesterday. Smith sued the Southern railway and won his case last week, but the judgment was not issued until yesterday.

Will Appear Tomorrow.

The first issue of The Gorilla Gazette will be issued to the subscribers tomorrow morning. The Gazette will be devoted to the social side of fraternal life, and will have a separate page for every secret order. It is the official organ of the Missing Link or Disorganized Order of Gorillas, and is edited by Dr. T. H. Hall.

Caused by Defective Flue.

Fire was discovered at 11 o'clock last night on the roof of the yard office of the Southern railway. Box 45 was rung and the department arrived in time to keep the blaze from doing more than about $100 worth of damage. The fire started from a defective flue. The office is located on the railroad between Grant and Moore streets.

Major Cleveland Ill.

Major V. W. Cleveland, a former resident of this city, has been ill for the past month at the Missouri Baptist sanitarium. For a time his condition was serious, but advices state that he is now improving and will soon be well. Major Cleveland is well known in this city. He was connected with the Atlanta Tie Company and figured in local politics. He has many friends here.

Ladies Will Entertain.

An "at home" will be given by the Ladies' Sewing Society of the Orphans' home this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. The entertainment will be given at Concordia hall. The society has done good work in the past and deserves the cooperation of the public. A light lunch will be served during the afternoon. An invitation is extended to all who are interested in the welfare of the orphans.

Alberta Cafe Is Opened.

The Alberta cafe, on Wall street, opposite the depot, was opened yesterday. The reception was between the hours of 6 and 10 last night. Manager J. W. Cronk presided over the first night's reception and received the guests.

Will Lecture to Boys.

Rev. L. J. Ehrlich will lecture to boys at the Central Union mission on February 8th. The mission is located at 0½ North Broad street and all are welcome to the services. Rev. L. J. Ehrlich was formerly of the Jewish faith.

FREE TO MILLIONS.

A Valuable Little Book Sent Free for the Asking.

Medical books are not always interesting reading, especially to people enjoying good health, but as a matter of fact scarcely one person in ten is perfectly healthy, and even with such, sooner or later sickness must come.

It is also a well established truth that nine-tenths of all diseases originate with a breaking down of the digestion, a weak stomach weakens and impoverishes the system, making it easy for disease to gain a foothold.

Nobody need fear consumption, kidney disease, liver trouble or a weak heart and nervous system as long as the digestion is good and the stomach able to assimilate plenty of wholesome food.

Stomach weakness shows itself in a score of ways and this little book describes the symptoms and causes and points the way to a cure so simple that anyone can understand and apply.

Thousands have some form of stomach trouble and do not know it. They ascribe the headaches, the languor, nervousness, insomnia, palpitation, constipation and similar symptoms to some other cause than the true one. Get your digestion on the right track and the heart trouble, lung trouble, liver disease or nervous debility will rapidly disappear.

The little book treats entirely on the cause and removal of indigestion and its accompanying annoyances.

It describes the symptoms of Acid Dyspepsia, Nervous Dyspepsia, Slow Dyspepsia, Catarrh of Stomach and all affections of the digestive organs in plain language easily understood and the cause removed.

It gives valuable suggestions as to diet, and contains a table giving length of time required to digest various articles of food, something every person with weak digestion should know.

No price is asked, but simply send your name and address plainly written on postal card to the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., requesting a little book on stomach diseases and it will be sent promptly by return mail.

LYONS LANDED STALLINGS SAFELY

Augusta Postoffice Goes to a White Republican.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT

Colored Politician Made Way for His Caucasian Friend.

SENATE ALMOST CERTAIN TO CONFIRM

Long Struggle Over the Place at Richmond's Capital Has Been Settled.

Washington, February 3.—(Special.)—The Augusta postoffice matter is at last settled. The president today sent to the senate the name of Captain W. H. Stallings to be postmaster at that city, and there is no question of his confirmation.

This ending of the long controversy over the office is in accordance with the predictions made at the time of the Georgia conference at the white house when Lyons withdrew from the race on the president's suggestion that he would get something better; for it was understood that the decision as to Augusta was to rest with Lyons and his friends, and Lyons has all along said that if he did not get the office Stallings would. Stallings is one of the best known citizens of Augusta. He has been an active republican for many years and no man in his party is more deserving.

The only thing that can be said against him is that he once figured in baseball, but that was his misfortune, not his fault.

This is the first of the Georgia appointments that were to come as the result of the white house conference. It is expected that the appointment of Deveaux as collector at Savannah will follow soon, for the term of Brock Becwith, the present incumbent, has expired.

Lyons has as yet had no intimation of what he will get, but neither he nor his friends doubt that it will be something good. He was the president's personal choice for register of the treasury, and while still a candidate for the postoffice he was offered the place of chief of the stamp divison in the postoffice department, but refused it. These show in what esteem he is held by his republican friends in the white house. There seems no doubt that in the end he will land well.

Joe Doyle, who ran aaginst Captain Lester for congress, is here still fighting for the Savannah collectorship, but there is no chance of his landing. Despite the protests of the cotton exchange Deveaux will be appointed.

One first-class postmaster was appointed for Georgia today. He was J. H. Boone, who gets the office at Hazlehurst, Appling county.

Hanna has entered upon the absolute control of the United States senate, if the stories he is telling are true. He makes the open boast that there need be no consultation of anybody but himself to secure confirmation at the hands of that body; that, in other words, he holds the republican majority in the palm of his hand. This boast was made to some of his ardent followers in the south who are greatly troubled over certain disclosures in their past records which seem to endanger their confirmation to the fat offices which have come to them in return for valiant aid in the nomination of McKinley.

A delegation of Alabamians visited him yesterday to confer about confirmations and to them Mr. Hanna gave the assurance that they need fear no trouble no matter what the senate committees might say about their cases for he "had thirty-six senators who never had to be consulted and that was enough under the ordinary circumstances."

Hanna's Little List.

A little later one of the men who is regarded as Hanna's chief lieutenant for that state appeared with a list containing an even thirty-six names and declared this to be the Hanna list. On that slip of paper were these names: Hanna, Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Merrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt, of Connecticut; Platt, of New York; Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Thurston, Wellington and Wilson.

These men, this Alabama leader declared, could be counted as all right without being seen, because Hanna said so. He could vote every one of them for any administration appointment, no matter what investigation the committees of the senate might make. This Alabama leader had more zeal than sense and did a good deal of talking about this "pool of thirty-six;" and this talk getting to the ears of some members of the senate, he received from headquarters a sharp call down. But what he had told was enough to cause several calls for explanation from the man who is presumed to control the pool.

South Gives Him Trouble.

Hanna says that these southern office-seekers and office holders give him more worry than all the others put together. This week he has Alabama on his hands. The appoinments in that state were made during the recess of congress, but some of those who were disappointed have brought a multitude of charges against their successful opponents, and all the new officials have been here watching the senate committees. The big boss of the Alabama crowd is Colonel Youngblood, who holds the very pleasant place of auditor for the treasury department. He has been chief dispenser of patronage for his state under Hanna and as is the case in all the southern states has confined his favors to those who were of use when Hanna was fighting Platt and Quay and Allison and Clarkson. The Alabama contingent which, although being paid for service in Alabama, has been here for some days, includes District Attorney Vaughn, of the southern district; Marshals Bryan, of the middle district, and Simmonds, of the southern district; Collector of Internal Revenue Bingham and Deputy Collector Jones, Attorney for the Middle District Reese, and the postmasters at Montgomery, Opelika and Mobile.

Who Are Being Fought.

The chief fights have been those against Marshal Bryan, who attained fame by being accused of deserting the Sherman cause at the instance of the Alger barrel, and who is one of those patriots at whom certain uncomplimentary references were made in the memoirs of the present secretary of state; ex-Congressman Buckley, who is postmaster at Montgomery; "Dal" Smith, the postmaster at Opelika; and Marshal Simmonds, of the southern district. Bryan passed through the ordeal all right and has been confirmed. Simmonds has been allowed to go back to Alabama to get testimony to rebut some very serious charges about his past record.

If Hanna's boasted ownership of thirty-six unquestioning votes proves true, both Buckley and Smith may be confirmed, but if that is done it will be in the face of adverse reports from the postoffice committee. The subcommittee to which these cases were referred has agreed upon an unanimous report against both Buckley and Smith. The latter was postmaster under Harrison and while holding that office was so unfortunate as to get jailed several times as a plain drunk.

"Smiling Charley" Not Happy.

There are a number of allegations against ex-Congressman Buckley, who holds the Montgomery office. He is charged with selling a cadetship while in congress, and with being a non-resident of Montgomery, as his family has for twenty years resided in New York. Then there are several allegations relating to business transactions, and on top of it all is a charge of gross immorality. The subcommittee has decided against him and that means a unanimous adverse report from the senate committee. It looks like Hanna would have his hands full carrying through confirmation in the face of such a report, for with such aggressive citizens as Wolcott and Chandler as the chief figures on that postoffice committee, senators will not be allowed to ignore the committee's findings, but perhaps Hanna was only jollying his Alabama friends and is talking through his hat when he is claiming senatorial omnipotence.

OHL.

TAX COLLECTOR INDICTED.

He Will Be Held for Embezzlement in Hall County.

Gainesville, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Rev. T. L. Robertson, former tax collector of Hall county, was indicted this week by the grand jury for embezzlement. He has not yet been served with a warrant but it is presumed that he will be placed under arrest in a day or two. In all probability he will not endeavor to escape, but will give bond and stand trial at the July term of Hall superior court.

Robertson is accused of misplacing $8,401 of the money collected by him when tax collector. What became of it no one knows, Robertson never being able to give a satisfactory account of its whereabouts. Although the shortage occurred perhaps three years ago, the discovery was not made until January, 1897. A full investigation of his books was then ordered, which resulted in confirming the report.

Robertson's bondsmen were called upon to make good the shortage, and the present grand jury gave it out this week that the bondsmen would settle it by March 1st. A number of people took it for granted that this was an end of it, and that Robertson would not be indicted.

Ex-Tax Collector Robertson is a Baptist preacher, and before and since his shortage was made known he has from time to time been expounding this doctrine to the people. He has never attempted to run away or get beyond the limits of the county, but has remained and will face the grave charge of embezzlement before Judge Kimsey, a fellow Baptist minister, at the July term of court. Many people believe that he did not intentionally defraud of the county out of $8,401, but that it was done through negligence or oversight.

Eight thousand four hundred and one dollars is a pretty large amount to be lost, however, and no doubt he will have to suffer for his negligence, if negligence it was. Robertson is well connected, being a member of one of the best families of the country.

DEBT UPON COLLEGE BUILDING.

Several Liens Outstanding Against the University's New Building.

Athens, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—An interesting question just raised in regard to the new science hall on the university campus is whether or not a lien against that building can be enforced in the courts.

This question arises over the failure of Watson Bros., the contractors who erected that building for $19,500. The trustees held back $5,000 under the terms of the contract and there are outstanding liens amounting to about $7,000 against the building for materials furnished, etc.

The prudential committee of the board of trustees met here this morning and decided not to pay any of this money over to the receiver for Watson Bros. unless so directed by the courts.

A great many lawyers hold to the opinion that the building, being owned by the state of Georgia, cannot be subjected to the foreclosure of a lien upon it, while others say that the property is held by the trustees of the University of Georgia, a chartered body that can sue and be sued.

If the former opinion is correct, then the amount of money held back will no doubt be prorated among the lien creditors. If the latter view is correct, the state may have to provide a small sum of money to satisfy all the lien creditors to prevent the building from being levied on.

SUMTER COURT'S QUICK WORK.

Two Men Sentenced Within Ten Hours After Committing Crime.

Americus, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—The store of Oliver French Company, at Plains, was robbed last night and a quantity of goods stolen. Within an hour the thieves, Dink Mims and Will Brown, were captured and brought to jail here. The grand jury was in session and the case was immediately investigated and indictments were found at once.

Both men begged to be allowed to plead guilty and within ten hours after the robbery was committed they had been sentenced to the chaingang.

Child and Grandmother Burn to Death

Swainsboro, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Jack Delaney's nine-year-old daughter and her grandmother were burned to death, about five miles from here, yesterday.

Vaccination Has Been Ordered.

Cochran, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—The people here are becoming aroused over the smallpox question and the council has ordered vaccination, but so far there has been no cases reported.

That Can

marked **Cottolene,** contains the shortening that makes everything else in the market basket more fit for food. It is the sign of a healthy household, where lard has been thrown aside; wherein thrift and good living and freedom from dyspepsia result from the use

OF **COTTOLENE**



Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins with our trade-marks—"*Cottolene*" and "*steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*"—on every tin. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

Not guaranteed if sold in any other way.

SET THE PACE FOR TILLING SOIL

Two Polk County Gentlemen Who Have Gone Into Sugar.

UTILIZING THE WATERMELON

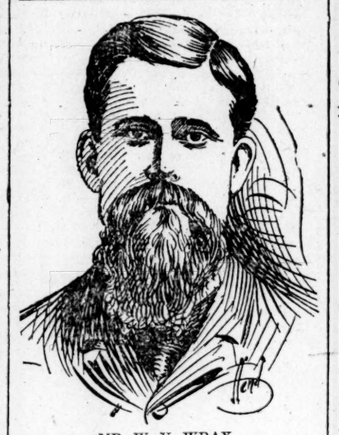
Born in Economy, but Has Developed Into Enterprise.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES

Mr. W. V. Wray, Farmer, and Mr. D. J. Lowry, Merchant, Break Away from Old Traditions.

Cedartown, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Two Polk county gentlemen have set the pace for a great rival of the southern cane and western sugar beet by making sirup of Georgia watermelons.

And the innovation which they set is going to mark a distinctive period in the great sugar industry of the United States. The initiative step was born in an insignificant effort at economy, but the experiment demonstrated the possibilities of a



MR. W. V. WRAY,
Of Walthall, Ga., the New Sugar Developer.

new and profitable industry that promises much for the future of the south.

Mr. W. V. Wray, an energetic and fairly successful farmer of Walthall, about five miles from Cedartown, and Mr. D. J. Lowry, a merchant of Cedartown, who owns a farm jointly with Mr. Wray, last year planted two acres in melons, and produced a fine average of salable watermelons. So prolific was the melon crop and so glutted in consequence was the market, that these gentlemen set about to convert their seemingly worthless crop into a profitable investment. They procured a common cane mill and proceeded to make watermelon juice out of the melons. The meat of the melons was scooped out and the juice pressed out in this crude way.

The watermelon cider was converted into sirup in the same manner as cane juice, in a common evaporator. Without an expert or any scientific process to test the proper degree of the sirup, the product was turned out as an experiment, pure and simple, and today the melon sirup has kept perfectly and has the fresh taste of new cane sirup. It has the same color, and maintains the same commercial value.

The two acres produced 2,000 melons, after several wagon loads of the largest melons were marketed, and from this product over 100 gallons of sirup were made. It is the estimate of these gentlemen that an acre of average land will produce 1,500 melons, which will make fifty gallons of sirup. This sirup easily sells at 50 cents per gallon, or an income of $25 per acre on Georgia farming lands.

When it is reflected that sugar can be made from this kind of sirup, it will be seen at once what the industry has in store for the southern farmer, both in diversifying his crops and making this section the arbitor of the great sugar business. The beet sugar culture is rapidly becoming a national industry, under the friendly patronage of the government, and the best kinds of sugar producing cane only has been cultivated in favored regions of the south, but the lordly watermelon will grow

MR. D. J. LOWRY,
Of Cedartown, Ga., the Partner of Mr. W. V. Wray.

anywhere on any kind of land throughout the south. Instead of raising melons only for market, millions will be raised for the sugar industry distinctively. The sugar business of the world will be transplanted to the south, and the tempting watermelons will not only be the idol of the southern darky, but the golden calf of the New York sugar kings. King Cotton's supremacy will be disputed by the common watermelon, and millions of dollars annually will spring from this added product of the widening diversity of southern crops.

LUMBERMEN VISIT SAVANNAH.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Sends a Large Delegation Through the South.

Savannah, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—One hundred and twenty-five lumbermen from Ohio and Pennsylvania have been making themselves at home in Savannah today and taking in the city generally.

This afternoon in charge of a committee headed by William B. Stillwell, of the Georgia Pine Company, they were taken to Tybee island, where a large oyster roast was prepared for them at the South End hotel. They will leave the city at an early hour in the morning for Jacksonville.

While the excursion is bent largely on pleasure, business, says Director Hildreth, of Columbus, O., is the principal object of the trip. The demand for lumber has been such in the west of late that the prices have advanced to such an extent as to hamper the retail dealers, he stated, and for that reason they are looking for other fields.

Some lumber has already been shipped to Ohio from this section, but the shipments are small, owing to disadvantageous railroad rates. The lumbermen have several railroad men with them and are working on that line now.

There is also a party of thirty Danish and Norwegian newspaper men here gathering data as to this section of the country. They have made a trip through southern Georgia and are looking about for a place which they think might be desirable for a colony for their fellow countrymen. They have decided upon nothing definite as yet.

VACCINATION KILLED TURNER.

Blood Poison Follows the Virus Point in Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Albert F. Turner died here this morning as the result of blood poisoning from vaccination. He was an employee of the Plant system and last week, in obedience to the general order, he was vaccinated, with the other employees of the system, the operation being done by one of the traveling surgeons of the road.

Thursday the virus began to get in its work and he was seized with distressing pains, which prostrated him. Friday he had to go to bed, his condition becoming more critical, and on Saturday he lost consciousness. He regained consciousness only once up to the time of his death. He made a heroic struggle for life, hardly realizing when he recovered his mental faculties that his malady was a fatal one.

Mr. Turner was twenty-five years old and unmarried. He has been in the city for the last five years in the employ of the Plant system. He came to Savannah from Johnston, S. C., where his parents and relatives live, and the body will be taken there for burial.

GEORGIANS WILL BE PRESENT.

National Educational Association Will Hear Many Southern Teachers.

Athens, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—A number of Athens educators will attend the annual meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Educational Association at Chattanooga, Tenn., February 22d, 23d and 24th.

The southern educators have been put forward prominently on the programme for this meeting.

Tuesday afternoon, February 22d, the entire discussion will be by southern men, and principally by Georgians.

Superintendent G. G. Bond, of the Athens city schools, will speak of the educational problems in the south.

"What Kind of Normal Training Should the Common School Teacher of the South Receive?" will be the subject discussed by Professor E. C. Branson, of the State Normal school, and by State Superintendent W. K. Skeats, of Tallahassee.

"A Plan for the Better Supervision of the Common Schools" will be the subject of a discussion by Charles D. McIver, president Normal and Industrial school of Greensboro, N. C., and by Superintendent Otis Ashmore, of Savannah, Ga.

President James K. Powers, of the University of Alabama, and State School Commissioner G. R. Glenn, of this state, will discuss the subject, "What the Negro Gets from Common School Education in the South, and What He Gives It."

All in all, the southern professors will take a star part in the meeting at the educational superintendents.

WEST POINT HAS A FIRE.

Residence Found Ablaze and Fire Department Had a Hard Time.

West Point, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—The citizens of West Point were aroused about 3 o'clock this morning by an alarm of fire, and, upon investigation, it was found to be the residence of Mr. John Harrington. The flames had made good headway before they were discovered, and as the house was an old one, the efforts of the fire company were futile. Very little furniture was saved. It is supposed that the fire caught from the chimney as the roof was very dry. The loss was partially covered by insurance. This is the third fire West Point has experienced in the last week. The first was the residence of Mr. Isaac Hagedorn, in Lanette, which was totally destroyed on the night of January 28th. The second was that of Mrs. S. O. Melton on Tuesday morning, February 1st, which was extinguished before any damage was done; and the third, the one this morning.

This rapid succession of fires will serve as a warning to the people of West Point and will cause them to be more careful in the future in regard to fires.

RAILROAD CHANGES IN AUGUSTA

Atlantic Coast Line Takes Charge of the Old Road and Makes Changes.

Augusta, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Since the purchase of the Charleston and Western Carolina railroad by the Atlantic Coast Line a few weeks ago the officials and employees of the former board have been on the anxious seat. The officers and headquarters of the Western Carolina road are here and the general manager, W. J. Craig, and Auditor Mills have quite a corps of clerks. How many heads would be chopped off by the new owners of the line has been a subject in which many people were interested.

Today it is given out that the office of general manager and the office of auditor have both been abolished, but Manager Craig will be continued as general freight and passenger agent and Mills as cashier, with practically the same duties as before. Superintendent Anderson remains as superintendent. Mr. Craig has been general freight and passenger agent of the system for several years, but just before the purchase of the road by the Coast Line he was also made general manager in connection with the duties of general freight and passenger agent. The Coast Line abolishes the general manager and keeps him in his old position.

The corps of clerks are still in suspense. It is not known yet who will be retained and who will have to go. The hope is held out that positions may be given to some of those who are deserving, under the Coast Line, at Wilmington.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Turned a Five-Gallon Oil Can Over, Which Quickly Ignited.

Brunswick, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Death in its most horrible form claimed the infant daughter of Mott Goodbread yesterday at his country home, six miles from Brunswick. A five-gallon can full of oil turned over on its body, lying on a pallet before the fire, and before help could reach it, the flames had burned the child's body to a crisp. News of the terrible affair reached Brunswick tonight and a description given of the scene fairly beggars description. The baby was a helpless infant, not yet out of its swaddling clothes. The mother was busy about household duties, and the air being cold, she had placed the baby directly before the fire. In its infantile plays, the baby in some manner got off the pallet and pushed the oil can over. Five gallons of the inflammable fluid deluged its body, and like a volcanic eruption, the fire flames ignited it and made a human blaze of oil and flesh. It was with difficulty that the house was saved, and when the flames were conquered, nothing but the charred remains of the infant were left to tell the tale of the disaster. The family has received many visitors today, who expressed sympathy for their sad misfortune.

Stabbing Affray in Macon.

Macon, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—In a difficulty tonight Sol Mobley stabbed William Steele in the eye and temple. The wound is considered serious.

POLICEMAN CURSES A MACON GROCER

Mrs. Mack Said Kohn's Pickles Had Sand in Them.

MERCHANT RETURNS MESSAGE

Husband Calls at the Store and Uses His Fists Freely.

OFFICER IS QUICKLY KNOCKED DOWN

Storekeeper Takes the Policeman's Pistol and Club from Him Without Trouble.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Policeman Sol Mack and his wife figured in two sensational and exciting scenes today, in which Mr. Edward Kohn, a well-known retail grocer, was also a prominent participant. Mr. Kohn conducts his business next to the Park hotel, on First street. Mr. Mack purchased some pickles from him which Mrs. Mack returned to Kohn with the statement that sand was in the pickles. The pickles were sent by a negro boy. Policeman Mack says that Mr. Kohn sent Mrs. Mack an insulting message back in reply, but Mr. Kohn denies that he did anything of the kind. A difficulty ensued today about half-past 12 o'clock between Mack and Kohn. Mack was on duty as a policeman on the beat in which is situated Kohn's store.

Kohn's story of the trouble today is as follows: He says he was on the sidewalk in front of his store just in the act of passing into the store from his wagon when Policeman Mack walked up to him and said: "Kohn, what was that message you sent my wife?" Kohn replied: "I have not sent your wife any message."

Mack then cursed Kohn and struck him on the side of the head with his fist. Kohn then knocked Mack down and took Mack's pistol and club from him and carried them to police headquarters and delivered them to the station sergeant. Mack followed Kohn. Mack's police uniform was covered with dust received when Kohn knocked him down. Mack says Kohn struck him first. Mack says he accosted Kohn about the message sent to Mrs. Mack, and Kohn immediately struck him. Kohn and Mack related their stories at police headquarters and cases were docketed against both of them for fighting, and Policeman Mack was also suspended from duty pending an investigation of the matter by the police committee of city council. Kohn says he took Policeman Mack's club from him because Mack tried to hit him with it, and he took Mack's pistol from him because Mack tried to draw it to shoot him.

This afternoon when Mrs. Mack heard of the trouble her husband had with Kohn she took a pistol and went to Kohn's store. What happened there is thus told by Kohn: He says Mrs. Mack drew the pistol from under her shawl or cloak and pointing it in his face, abused him and threatened to kill him. Mr. Kohn and his father succeeded in getting the pistol from her before she could use it, and they delivered the pistol to the officers. This occurrence attracted a large crowd of spectators. Policemen Halsey and Jenkins took charge of Mrs. Mack and carried her to the police headquarters, where she was docketed for disorderly conduct. In the meantime M. Edward Kohn went to the city court and swore out a warrant against Mrs. Mack for assault with intent to murder and carrying concealed weapons. She was allowed to give bond in the sum of $100 in each case. Mr. Dennis Keating stood her bond. Mr. Kohn also took out a warrant for Mr. Mack to keep the peace and he gave bond for $100, with Mr. Keating as security.

More Legislative Talk.

The legislative race in Bibb county is now the talk, and the indications are there will be a lively scramble for the honor of representing Bibb in the next house. The Constitution has already mentioned the names of several prospective candidates, but there are others. Among those suggested today as possible candidates are Messrs. J. R. L. Smith, Blanton Winship and W. B. Birch. They are all well known young men and members of the Macon bar. Mr. Claud Estes, who has been reported as a possible candidate, stated positively this morning to The Constitution's correspondent that he would not offer for the legislature. Hon. S. A. Reid will offer for re-election. Mr. John R. Cooper says he is in the race. Among possible candidates to date are Messrs. Joseph H. Hall, Hugh Washington, Andrew W. Lane, J. R. L. Smith, Blanton Winship and W. B. Birch. The name of Mr. Roland Ellis is also suggested for legislative honors. Every gentleman mentioned is well qualified for the position. All of the above are lawyers, but the signs are strong, as has already been stated in The Constitution, that the laboring people will put forward a candidate, who will be a most worthy and acceptable representative of the labor classes.

The Candler Club.

Hon. Hope Polhill resumed his canvass today for names for membership on the proposed Candler club, to be organized on Friday night at 8 o'clock at the courthouse. Several hundred of the leading citizens of Bibb have enrolled their names and the outlook is that the club will start off with a great boom. The Candler forces in Bibb have gone actively to work, and will soon have a large and thorough organization in the field for the only avowed gubernatorial candidate.

Mr. Whitfield's Funeral.

The funeral services of Hon. Robert Whitfield, of Milledgeville, were held today at half-past 12 o'clock, from St. Paul's Episcopal church, Macon, and were largely attended. There were many members of the Macon bar present and also a number of public men who had known the deceased well and served with him with political positions. Rev. H. O. Judd, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, officiated. Beautiful music was rendered. The pallbearers were the brothers-in-law and brother of the deceased. A long line of carriages followed the remains to the grave.

Burial of Wallace Daniel.

There was a large concourse of mourners at the First Baptist church this afternoon in attendance on the funeral services of Mr. Wallace Daniel, one of Macon's most highly esteemed young gentlemen. Rev. J. L. White officiated. The pallbearers were Messrs. R. S. Patillo, E. Y. Mallory, H. M. Willet, Claud Estes, H. Ed Huguenin and George Hatcher.

Miss Butner's Funeral.

The funeral services of Miss Jennie Butner will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. The pallbearers will be Messrs. Wiley Barnes, Tom Merritt, John William, Sam and Harry McKay. The deceased was the lovely and gifted daughter of Captain and Mrs. T. M. Butner, and her death is deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Miss Butner had been ill some time with pneumonia.

A Happy Union.

This morning at half-past 10 o'clock, at the Christian church, Miss Daisy Dahlel and Mr. Robert Jobson were united in marriage by Rev. H. C. Combs. Mr. Tom Minor was best man and Miss Fannie Bryan was maid of honor. The church was beautifully decorated. The ceremony was witnessed by relatives and a large number of friends. The groom is a highly esteemed young gentleman and splendid business man. He is respected by all who know him for his many sterling qualities. The bride as Miss Daisy Daniel had a large circle of admirers. She possesses many charming graces and is very accomplished. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter N. Clarke. Mr. and Mrs. Jobson left this morning for Perry, where they will visit for a few days and then depart for Mexico, their future home.

Marriage in Macon.

Mr. J. R. L. Smith, a popular and talented lawyer of the Macon bar, and Miss Katherine Furman, of Milledgeville, one of Georgia's loveliest and most gifted daughters, were joined in matrimony this morning at St. Paul's church. Rev. H. O. Judd officiated. Mr. Andrew W. Lane was best man and Mrs. J. N. Tally, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Smith left on a tridal trip to Florida and Nassau.

The Nobles Case.

Two months ago the supreme court of the United States decided the case of Mrs. Elizabeth Nobles adversely to her. As is a rule of that court, the remittitur is issued within thirty days after the decision of this court is rendered. The remittitur goes to the court from which it was appealed, which in Mrs. Nobles case was the supreme court of Georgia. The rule of that court is that the remittitur shall issue in seven days after the decision has been made, but in a case where this court has made no decision and the case comes from a higher court there is no necessity for delay at all, and the papers are usually forwarded direct to the clerk of the superior court, and the sentence is pronounced in accordance with the decision. The papers have never been received by the Twiggs county superior court, and until the official decision of the United States supreme court is received sentence cannot be passed upon Mrs. Nobles. It is not known when she will be sentenced.

Invite the Lumbermen.

At a special meeting of the chamber of commerce this afternoon an invitation was extended to the Lumber Dealers' Union Association traveling through the south to stop in Macon. They will reach via the Georgia Southern and Florida Tuesday, February 8th, en route home. John M. Cutler, general freight agent of the Macon Southern and Florida wired to E. A. Hildreth, chairman of the association, the invitation. In the event the association can accept and stop over in Macon, which is probable, President Rogers was authorized to appoint a special reception committee of five to make arrangements for their reception. The first regular meeting of the chamber of commerce will be held in their new quarters Tuesday, February 8th, and if the northern visitors can stop over their entertainment will form a fitting compliment in the new departure of the chamber of commerce.

Postoffice Inspector Rosson this evening arrested Sidney M. Johnston, colored, employed at the Macon postoffice seventeen years, charged with opening letters. Johnston confessed and said his evil doings commenced only two months ago. He was placed in jail. He was caught with a decoy letter containing money, a portion of which was found in one of his socks.

COLLEGE ATHLETES IN A ROW.

Captaincy of the 'Varsity Football Causes Trouble.

Athens, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—The captaincy of the varsity football team is causing a great stir in college athletic circles.

A short time since James Dougherty, of Atlanta, was elected captain, but the opposition protested his election, claiming that certain members of the football team were not allowed to vote. An appeal was taken to the athletic council and that body appointed a committee composed of Judge Howell Cobb, Professor A. H. Patterson and Mr. John W. Welch to investigate and report.

This committee reported today that in its judgment Mr. Dougherty was fairly and legally elected captain.

The athletic council took a vote on that question, reversed the committee and ordered another election.

It is rumored that Dougherty will withdraw from the university and will enter the University of the South at Sewanee.

Candler Club in Rome.

Rome, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—A movement is on foot to organize a Candler club in Rome, and it is meeting with almost universal approval.

Floyd county can be counted upon as pretty solid for Candler, and the club will simply be organized in order to bring out as strong a vote as possible for him.

A list is being circulated around town and a great many names have been added so far. The signers will meet in a few days, organize and choose a president.

Rome's Candler club will be as big as the biggest in a short while.

Bass Won't Be Ousted.

Rome, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—A peculiar state of affairs now confronts the city council of Rome. About ten days ago the council declared the chair of Mr. N. H. Bass vacant on the board of trustees of Rome's public schools on account of Bass's removal to Lavender. Notwithstanding this Bass attended the last trustees' meeting, thus ignoring council's action. Bass is reported as saying he would not vacate his office until compelled by an order from court. Bass lives ten miles north of Rome and is postmaster at Lavender. The outcome is watched with interest. Bass is a wealthy and prominent citizen.

Mormon Elders in Rome.

Rome, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—It is reported, upon good authority, that there are two Mormon elders in Rome doing secret work in the interest of their church.

Floyd county has been visited by these people before, but they have never tried to do any work in the city before.

It is not at all probable that they will accomplish much in Rome.

Dramatic Talent at Work.

Athens, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—The Thalian Dramatic Club, of the university, is now arranging to give within the next few weeks one of its splendid entertainments for the benefit of the University Athletic Association. The Athens Choral Society is steadily rehearsing the oratorio, "The Ten Virgins," which will be given at the Presbyterian church at an early date.

Remains Interred in Oconee.

Athens, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—The funeral of Mrs. A. M. Scudder was conducted this afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock by Dr. J. W. Walden, at the Presbyterian church, of which the deceased had been a member for half a century. The remains were interred at Oconee cemetery.

Prisoner May Die.

Athens, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Milly Robertson, a crazy negro confined in jail, broke up all the water connections at the jail a few days since and the jail was flooded. This morning she was found in her cell in a half-conscious condition and will probably die.

Will Refund Bonds.

Athens, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—The $24,000 of college bonds of the city of Athens, falling due July 1st, will in all probability be refunded by the mayor and council.

Stole a Judge's Overcoat.

Americus, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—This afternoon a one-legged vagabond entered the courthouse while court was in session and stole a fine overcoat from the private office of Judge Maynard. Harvey Weaver, court stenographer, made a search and recovered the coat, but when he attempted to arrest the tramp the rascal beat him away with his crutch and finally escaped.

Kidney and Bladder Troubles Quickly Cured

You May Have a Sample Bottle of the Great Discovery' Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail.

Men and women doctor their troubles so often without benefit, that they get discouraged and skeptical. In most such cases serious mistakes are made in doctoring and in not knowing what our trouble is or what makes us sick. The unmistakable evidences of kidney trouble are pain or dull ache in the back, too frequent desire to pass water, scanty supply, smarting irritation. As kidney disease advances the face looks sallow or pale, puffs or dark circles under the eyes, the feet swell and sometimes the heart acts badly. Should further evidence be needed to find out the cause of sickness, then set urine aside for twenty-four hours; if there is a sediment or settling it is also convincing proof that our kidneys and bladder need doctoring. A fact often overlooked is that women suffer as much from kidney and bladder trouble as men do.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is the discovery of the eminent physician and scientist and is not recommended for everything, but will be found just what is needed in cases of kidney and bladder disorders or troubles due to weak kidneys, such as catarrh of the bladder, gravel, rheumatism and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble. It corrects inability to hold urine and smarting in passing it, and promptly overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of this great remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures. Sold by druggists, price 50 cents and $1. So universally successful is Swamp-Root in quickly curing even the most distressing cases, that to Prove its wonderful merit you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail, upon receipt of three two-cent stamps to cover cost of postage on the bottle. Mention The Daily Constitution and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. This generous offer appearing in this paper is a guarantee of genuineness.



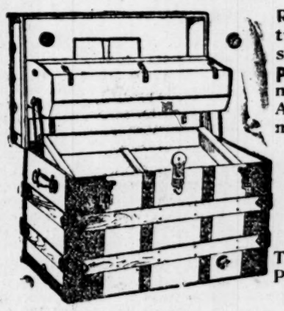
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ATLANTA, GA., February 4, 1898.

Candler and the Platform.

We clip the following from an editorial of The Evening Journal of yesterday:

We are frank to say that had Colonel Candler pursued or countenanced the proscriptive policy toward democrats who differ from him on the currency question, which some of his supporters for the nomination advocate, he would not have been acceptable to a very large element in the Georgia democracy.

It is apparent that this was written to impress the public with the idea that Colonel Candler is not in full sympathy in that respect with the views of those democratic newspapers in Georgia which have been open and persistent advocates of the principles as enunciated in the platform of the party as adopted at Chicago.

The insinuation does Colonel Candler an injustice, more amusing than harmful, for he is one of the "old guard" of the Georgia democracy and was one of the most conspicuous of those who took advance ground in the effort to send from Georgia to the national convention of the party at Chicago a delegation which would rise superior to the blandishments of party patronage and which would declare openly and unequivocally in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver.

Colonel Candler is not a dodger nor an equivocator, nor has he ever been.

In his letter announcing his candidacy for governor a few days ago, he declared in emphatic terms his belief in the principles of the Chicago platform, and no man in the state believes more earnestly than does he that that platform should be indorsed by the democracy of the state and of the nation.

Colonel Candler presented an interesting statement through the columns of The Constitution recently, giving his views on the political outlook. It was published on September 12th, and among other things, he said:

The national platform was in some respects extreme, but it was in the main in perfect accord with the demands of the people. It was no straddle. Any man who can read can understand it. The farmer and the mechanic and the miner and the millions of bread-winners all over the country did read and understand it and approve it, six and a half millions of them, and Bryan was defeated by a scratch only by the use of millions of corruption money in the central west, where there are many of the venal voters of the class I have mentioned. In 1900 the democracy will go before the country on substantially the same platform and will in all probability nominate Mr. Bryan again, and they will elect him by the largest popular vote ever given to any presidential candidate.

Cleveland and Clevelandism are responsible for the defection of these democrats (the conservative populists) and now that democracy has purged itself of both Cleveland and Clevelandism and has restored the ancient landmarks of the party, and has even suffered defeat rather than compromise with error, these men will come back to their allegiance and again help us, the democracy—the only people's party—to fight the battles of the masses against the insatiate greed of the classes.

Before real, permanent prosperity returns to the tolling millions silver coinage must be restored. That must be evident to everybody who studies the question with an honest desire to get at the truth. There is not gold enough in the world to afford an adequate volume of primary money. The demands of trade require the coinage of both metals. Silver is just as valuable as it ever was. It is the discrimination against it that has caused the decline in its price. The law of supply and demand is as immutable as the law of gravitation. Wheat, after remaining down at a low price for several years, has recently gone up because the wheat crop of Europe has been a failure and the demand of the world for wheat is greater than the supply. If next year the crop in wheat-growing countries of the world is normal in quantity, the price will go down again because the supply will equal the demand. The price of silver went down because so many nations discontinued its use as a coinage metal and thus destroyed the demand for it. If the use of gold instead of that of silver had been discontinued for the purpose of coinage, gold and not silver would have gone down.

Of course Colonel Candler takes the very sensible position—just as does every other genuine democrat in Georgia—that the party should exercise no proscriptive policy, and that it should open its doors to all who are willing to accept its platform. This is now, and has always been, the policy of The Constitution. The democratic platform is broad enough and big enough to accommodate all who believe in the traditional principles of the party; but those who propose to be counted as democrats must act as democrats, and they cannot be considered as doing their duty to the party while criticising its policy and its platform and furnishing aid and comfort to the enemy.

We are rejoiced to know that Colonel Candler is satisfactory even to the few gold organs, for it means that they are prepared to accept the democratic platform and to join with the majority of the party in fighting for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver.

The Constitution has all along held that the way to compromise was through the acceptance of the democratic platform, and the unanimity with which those who were formerly most severe in their criticisms of that platform are now accepting it as the test of democratic loyalty, emphasizes the wisdom of the policy of those who took the position that there should be no half-way ground when principle is involved.

The democracy of Georgia will compromise this year on the democratic platform, Candler for governor and 100,000 majority next October. Mark the prediction!

The Reunion Meeting Place.

The unanimous action of the executive committee of the Confederate Reunion Association in selecting Piedmont park as the place for holding the sessions of the approaching reunion solves the problem of a satisfactory auditorium. With the push and enterprise characteristic of Atlanta, our people should now get together resolved to lavish their most cordial hospitality upon the old soldiers and to make the forthcoming reunion in this city the most imposing affair of its kind ever held in the south.

From every point of view the action of the executive committee in selecting Piedmont park is calculated to insure general satisfaction, for, aside from the fact that the membership of this committee is made up of representative and enterprising business men whose judgment in such matters inspires universal confidence, there are various other reasons in themselves sufficient to warrant the selection. In the first place, the park is easily accessible and five-cent rates across town have been offered by the street car lines. Again, it is most important that the auditorium in which the exercises of the reunion are held should be sufficiently commodious to accommodate the old soldiers, and there is no auditorium in the city which comes nearer to filling this requirement than the one at Piedmont park. Still another consideration is that the various exposition buildings, with only one exception, have been turned over to the use of the committee, and these buildings can be used as dormitories. The headquarters of the various divisions can be located in different buildings on the grounds, which will render it much easier for the visiting delegations to become acquainted with each other than if scattered about over the city in divers places. With the splendid advantages whch the exposition grounds at Piedmont park offer, the various reunion headquarters can be brought within the same inclosure, and as one of the main features of the yearly gatherings of the old soldiers is the social one of making new acquaintances and meeting old ones, the importance of bringing the several headquarters close together cannot be too strongly emphasized. In view of the happy manner in which the committee has solved the problem of providing for the old soldiers, so far as a suitable auditorium and convenient headquarters are concerned, it is safe to predict that the work of further arranging for the reunion will proceed with enthusiasm.

Every loyal and public-spirited citizen of Atlanta should feel it incumbent upon him to do all in his power to make the approaching reunion of confederate veterans the brilliant success which it ought to be. Atlanta cannot afford to be outstripped by Richmond, Birmingham, Houston, Nashville or any of the other cities in which the veterans have been previously entertained, nor does she intend to be if there is any virtue in resolute determination.

Fires More Easily Managed,

From carefully revised figures recently published by The New York Journal of Commerce, it appears that the work of the fire fiend in both the United States and Canada is yearly becoming less and less destructive.

The total fire loss for these two countries for the past year aggregated in value $110,319,650 or $5,335,850 less than for the year preceding. To show that this decrease is not due to exceptional or sporadic causes it may be seen from comparing the figures for the past year with those for 1895 that the total decrease in fire loss during that period of time amounted to $19,520,050. In 1895 the aggregate fire loss of the United States and Canada amounted to $129,839,700; in 1896 to $115,655,500, and in 1897 to $110,319,650.

More thoroughly itemized the figures compiled by The New York Journal of Commerce for the past three years are as follows:

	1895.	1896.	1897.
January	$ 11,895,600	$ 11,040,000	$ 12,049,700
February	12,360,200	9,730,100	8,676,750
March	14,239,300	14,329,600	10,502,950
April	11,018,150	12,010,600	10,833,000
May	7,761,350	10,618,000	10,193,600
June	9,223,000	5,721,250	5,684,450
July	9,085,000	9,032,250	6,626,350
August	9,929,000	8,895,250	6,454,900
September	10,766,300	8,200,650	9,202,000
October	12,411,500	8,993,600	11,387,500
November	10,131,500	5,211,800	7,189,500
December	10,018,800	11,362,000	11,328,650
Total	$129,839,700	$115,655,500	$110,319,650

In explanation of the gradually decreasing fire loss in the United States and Canada two principal reasons may be assigned. In the first place, rapid progress has been made during the past few years in the construction of buildings capable of withstanding the fire fiend; and, in the second place, the efficiency of fire departments in the various towns and cities of the country is yearly becoming more and more pronounced. With respect to our own local department, it may be said that its efficiency is wellnigh perfect, and that if other departments in the United States and Canada could be brought up to the same high standard there would be fewer fires to swell the record of disaster which is made from year to year.

Has Great Britain Backed Down?

So meager and contradictory have been the stories which have crossed the water within the past few days concerning the situation in the far east that Great Britain's course of action with respect to China seems to be shrouded in one of her own London fogs.

If recent dispatches from St. Petersburg can be relied upon, Russia has succeeded in winning Great Britain's consent to her occupation of Port Arthur. Of course this means that Russia will continue to hold the advantage which she has gained in the east and to strengthen it in every way possible. But is the story contained in these dispatches true?

In response to this question it can only be said that circumstances do not seem to favor the idea that Great Britain has succeeded in the Chinese stroke. Most certainly she has not measured up to the strong declarations made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach several weeks ago. In speaking of the situation in the east Mr. Chamberlain declared before Christmas that the British government would maintain the freedom of Chinese commerce even at the cost of war. Some time later Sir Michael Hicks-Beach reiterated this statement in more emphatic terms. And yet it appears that Russia not only continues to insist upon her exclusive rights in China, but that Great Britain herself acquiesces in the recognition of these rights.

As yet there is too much confusion to judge of the situation in the east clearly, but if Russia has succeeded in out-witting Great Britain in the Chinese affair, it means that she intends to make things extremely warm for that power, not only in disputing her trade in China, but also in disputing her military and naval supremacy.

Georgia's Verde Antique Marble.

The fame of Georgia's rich marble deposits has penetrated into the furthest nook and corner of the land and called forth the following unique tribute from The Lewiston (Me.) Journal:

In the early centuries of the Christian era, and possibly before, the exquisite green marble, veined with white, which they ancients prized so highly for ornamental building purposes, was quarried in Thessaly. With the advent of the dark ages the location of the quarries was lost and has never since been found. The ruined structures were stripped to afford decorations for modern churches, palaces, etc., and the marble became very expensive. Substitutes of ordinary green marble from Greece, France, Ireland, Italy and America were offered, but nothing was found to equal the real Thessalian green, or verde antique, as it is called. For ten or fifteen years it has been known that there was a deposit of green marble in Georgia, but that it was as beautiful as the old Thessalian verde antique has only been realized in comparatively recent times. Geologists, by the way, do not classify verde antique as a green marble, but as a stone by itself—a serpentine—and they furthermore say that there is no such substance as verde antique marble. But none the less the stone is everywhere known as green marble and within the last few months has won the highest praise from American architects and builders. Several of Chicago's largest public buildings are being finished with this material.

The quarry is now over sixty feet deep and the deeper it gets the better is the marble. It is expected that the world at large will jump at the chance to secure a stone so like the rare old Thessalian green. When the first company organized to work the marble quarry they attempted to get out the stone by blasting with dynamite, which shattered the stone and greatly wasted it. Shortly after the company went into the hands of a receiver. Last spring a Chicago stock company was organized and went to work with channeling machines. During the summer the ragged hole left by the former dynamite method of working had been shaped out, the walls squared, the floor leveled, and now blocks of stone of regular sizes, weighing eight and ten tons, are taken out. The Cherokee county "verde antique" seems likely to become as famous and in as great demand as was the old Thessalian green marble.

Georgia is undoubtedly rich in her deposits of green marble as well as in her vast supplies of the purest white variety, and the day is not far distant when she will command the world's best trade.

The Issue Can't Be Dodged.

While the democrats are uniting and harmonizing on the demand for the independent free coinage of silver and summoning to their ranks all men of every party who believe in the efficiency of that reform, it is amusing to see that the leading republicans are trying hard to dodge the issue. It is not only amusing, but comforting, for it is truly a hopeful sign to see an old republican like Frye, of Maine, and a shrewd observer like Aldrich, of Rhode Island, shaking their heads ominously over the fact that Secretary Gage and Mr. McKinley, urged forward by the prod of the money power, are committing the party hopelessly to the gold standard.

Senator Frye says it was all right for Mr. Gage "to submit his scheme of finance, but hardly politic to be so specific about the single gold standard." He goes on to say that the president in his recent speech in New York "was more guarded in his declarations than Mr. Gage."

But the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Record credits Senator Aldrich as saying that even the president has become too exxplicit and must be opposed in any effort he may make to sharply define the monetary issue. The Rhode Island senator believes that the republicans will be defeated this fall if the president keeps on as he has begun at the New York banquet.

Frye and Aldrich are not statesmen, but they are perhaps the shrewdest politicians (not to compare them with such notorious corruptionists as Hanna, Platt and Quay) to be found in the republican party. They perceive that it will be fatal for the republican party to declare unequivocally for the gold standard; they desire to leave the door open so that some one qualified to speak for the party may be able to whisper a good word for international bimetallism.

In point of fact, however, the republican party has been swept past the point where it can afford to keep up the farce of international bimetallism. Passing events and the necessities confronting the leaders have brought the republican party to a crisis in its career which in the nature of things, will compel it to become the champion of the gold standard. This is shown not less by the attitude of the party on the Teller resolution than by the stalwart utterances of Gage and McKinley in favor of gold. Indeed, McKinley has gone even farther than Gage. He has declared in terms that no matter what the law may be, no matter what the nature of the contract, he will pay the obligations of the government in gold. He places gold ahead of the law, and in doing so, voices the desires of the plutocracy and the purpose of the leaders of the party.

This would have been the situation in any event, but all doubts have been cleared up by the action of the republicans in the house and senate on the Teller resolution. In both houses the republicans are practically unanimous in declaring that the obligations of the government shall be paid in gold alone and not in gold or silver, at the option or convenience of the government.

Now that the Teller resolution has accomplished the purpose for which it was intended—now that the position of the republicans has been completely unmasked—it is impossible to imagine how any republican can hope to gain anything by putting forward international bimetallism. An argument for that is an argument against the gold standard and is really giving aid and comfort to the national bimetallists.

Frye and Aldrich are both for the gold standard, but that scheme has been carried so often by clandestine methods that they think that work in the dark is the only proper method. Consequently they would not even mention the word "gold." Let it be understood, of course, among the leaders—those who contribute the campaign money—that the party is for the gold standard, but let no whisper of it get to the masses.

Well, we send our compliments to Frye and Aldrich, and think that we can promise them some results in the fall that will open their eyes in regard to the knowledge which the voters of the country have of the plans of the republicans.

That 'Possum Supper.

The Lawrenceville News mentions the fact that imputations have been made on the motives of those who inaugurated and successfully carried out the second of the banquets tendered to the leading men of Georgia by the Coweta County Club. It has been charged that the now justly celebrated 'possum supper was given for the purpose of forwarding certain political schemes.

The Constitution heartily joins The Lawrenceville News in declaring that the aforesaid 'possum supper (may its promoters live to preside at a hundred such gatherings!) was purely social in its conception and its results. All the leading men of the state; all the prominent politicians, were invited, and if all did not go, the fault was theirs alone. But a sufficient number were there to do ample justice to the charming hospitality of the gentlemen who prepared the banquet.

All the possible or probable candidates for the governorship were invited and there were present men representing every faction that the imagination of newspaper editors and correspondents has ever conjured up. The banquet was social in the highest and best meaning of that word, and we venture to say that, although politicians made a majority of the guests, there was less politics at the gathering than has ever been known on a similar occasion.

The chief note of the banquet (your baked 'possum and 'tater make the only genuine banquet) was the good fellowship which prevailed. All factional differences disappeared before the hospitality of the gentlemen who had prepared the feast and who were chiefly responsible for the enjoyment of those who had responded to the invitations.

We sincerely hope that these gentlemen will not be moved by the shallow and altogether unjust criticisms that have been made on the purposes of the banquet. We trust the 'possum suppers of the Coweta County Club will survive to become one of the social institutions of the state, and at which Georgians yet unborn may be able to gather and perpetuate the good fellowship and enjoy the same delightful hospitality that their fathers enjoyed.

It is to be hoped, indeed, that the 'possum suppers of the Coweta County Club will grow into a custom. Two such gatherings as have been had around the Newnan banquet board should not remain unique. They should be multiplied so that the hospitality which promoted them, and which is becoming all too rare, should be handed down to succeeding generations.

Here's to the Coweta County Club!

It is thought New York would have rapid transit if the newspapers would keep quiet.

The northeastern blizzard is only another wave of McKinley prosperity.

Really, the democrats should present Mr. T. B. Reed with a new pair of galluses for keeping the western republicans in line for gold. Mr. Reed will never know until next fall what a fine piece of work he did for the party of the people.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

As to Tax Returns.

Editor Constitution—I see by your morning paper that our county commissioners contemplate the appointment of an inspector of tax returns. I was under the impression that honorable body was endeavoring to save the tax burdened public of Fulton county from useless expense (and their cry has been to put the county officers on salaries) and save the tax paying public the enormous amounts paid out in commissions. It seems to me that it would be a most excellent idea for these gentlemen to compel the tax receiver to do his duty, and not prostitute his trust to vote getting; instead of making the people bear the unnecessary expense of an additional officer to do the work that the law clearly defines as the duty of the receiver of tax returns. TAX PAYER.

Atlanta, February 3, 1898.

A Pair of Blue Birds.

Editor Constitution—One day several winters ago old boreas marshaled his forces on the ice plains of the arctic zone and like an insatiate vandal bore down upon our sunny southland. So impetuous was the onslaught that the sunny south found itself overpowered and firmly transfixed in a strait jacket of ice. For three weeks the remorseless tyrant held sway. During his reign of terror business in our towns and villages was practically suspended. Our country districts were cut off from the outside world; our homes besieged and blockaded by his pitiless white legions.

But a change came. Though defeat may sometimes befall our south she will ever assert herself. Old Sol came with his genial south winds and engaged the bold invader, Boreas, with his legions.

In this section great damage was done to wheat and oat crops. All the fig and pomegranate bushes were killed. Every cape jessamine bush also and all china trees, including the graceful umbrella china. In the far south the orange groves were destroyed, entailing a loss of millions to the growers of that luscious fruit.

But that which filled me with the most profound sorrow was the conviction that my gentle friends, the blue birds, had been exterminated by the intense cold that prevailed. They were found frozen to death in stumps and in great numbers. It was with a sad heart that I would read the inquiry as it made the rounds of the press. "What has become of the blue birds?" and no one in all this broad land answered, "Lo, they are here," or "Lo, they are there." I even kept a lookout for them, but from the time of that cold snap I never saw one until one day last week. While riding along a private road through a new ground field out in the country I saw a pair. There can be no doubt about it. There is certainly one pair of simon-pure blue birds in Newton county.

But know that the many friends of the blue bird all over the country, who labor under the impression that the species is extinct, will be glad of this assurance. H. X. D.

Covington, Ga., February 3, 1898.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Song of Summer.

Sing a song of summer—
Blizzard in eclipse,
Peaches hanging rosy
As your sweetheart's ruby lips!

Sing a song of summer—
Sunshine in the skies,
Brighter than the morning,
In your sweetheart's twinkling eyes.

Sing a song of summer—
All the world in tune,
Moving to the music
Of the melodies of June.

Bees in all the blossoms,—
Sighing of the pines,
And the tinkle, tinkle, tinkle
Of the thrushes in the vines.

Sing a song of summer—
Blizzards in eclipse,
And Love a-bringing roses
To his sweetheart's leaning lips!

From a Candidate's Notebook.

The village band serenaded me last night. I invited it in and it drank up the last gallon in the house.

I have twice been called "colonel," and the editors refer to me as "the honorable" whenever I get into print. If I don't win this race I'll have a good time running.

Somebody has discovered that I haven't paid my taxes in three years. I must really go to work and get up the money. Every man should pay his taxes.

I have subscribed to fifty weekly newspapers. I never read newspapers before, but I find them very interesting now. I must write a speech in favor of the liberty of the press.

Several men called to borrow $10 from me today. I was not at home.

The weather is extremely cold. I do hope that I won't be snowed under.

* * * * *

A Good One!

If a fellow can be happy when the water pipes are friz,
He's a good one,
Pretty good one—
Pretty good one!

When the plumber smiles and collars all the dollars that are his,
He's a good one,
Pretty good one—
Pretty good one!

When he knows he would be richer if he hadn't stopped to scoff
At the weather,
Fickle weather—
Fickle weather!

That the pipes would not be broken if he'd turned the water off,—
He's a good one,
Spite o' weather—
Fickle weather!

* * * *

And now Spain sends a warship to the United States to show that she, too, "is perfectly friendly." If it should come to a fight and either side should shell a town, they'd take off their hats in true Chesterfield style and apologize to what was left of it.

* * * * *

A western bard indites the following, entitled: "Could You Look in My Heart:"

"Could you look in my heart,
You would see
The love that is hidden
From thee.
Oh, if by some art
You could look in my heart,
What a beautiful picture
You'd see!"

An X-ray machine is all that is needed to settle that business.

* * * *

A correspondent, writing from Swainsboro, says:

"I understan' they wants Dogs in Klondike, and are willin to pay any Price for 'em. I hereby put them on notice that I have seventeen dogs of my own, and can git any quantity on demand, cheep for cash. And they are all fat dogs, too."

There's a chance for starving gold sufferers—"fat dogs, cheap for cash!"

* * * * *

Be Merry!

Be merry—still be merry when the cold is in the sky
And you're pelted by the snowflakes and the sleet;
If you freeze in February you'll not swelter in July—
It's a toss-up 'twixt the blizzard and the heat!

If you happen to be frozen 'neath a snowy-showy mound,
With monuments of ice at head and feet,
Just count yourself successful, since you're "covering the ground"—
It's a toss-up 'twixt the blizzard and the heat!

* * * * *

This is said to be one of Rudyard Kipling's skits:

"There once was a boy of Quebec
Who was burled in snow to his neck;
When they asked: 'Are you friz?'
He replied: 'Yes, I is!
But they don't call this cold in Quebec!' "

Strange to say, the Quebec people could not see any fun at all in that breezy little weather note, and the dignified editors are criticising Kipling quite seriously for giving away their weather in that style.

* * * * *

Why should there be any criticisms of Nansen because he displayed pictures of himself and "sole companion" in the arctic regions? Why should anybody ask, "Who took the pictures," when it's plain enough that Nansen placed the kodak in a polar bear's mouth and the latter simply took a snap shot at 'em? F. L. S.

The Harvest of Human Hair.

From The London Mail.

Perhaps there is no staple article of commerce about which less is known by the average person than human hair. It will doubtless surprise many to learn that the dealers in human hair do not depend on chance clippings here and there, but that there is a regular hair harvest that can always be relied upon. It is estimated that over 12,000 pounds of human hair are used annually in the civilized world for adorning the heads of men and women, but principally the fair sex.

The largest supply of hair comes from Switzerland, Germany and the French provinces. There is a human hair market in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, held every Friday. Hundreds of hair traders walk up and down one street of the village, their shears dangling from their belts, and inspect the braids which the peasant girls, standing on the steps of the houses, let down for inspection. If a bargain is struck the hair is cut and the money paid on the spot.

A woman's hair may grow to the length of six feet. A single hair will bear up a weight of four ounces without breaking, but the hair thus heavily tried must be dark brown, for blonde hair breaks under a strain of two and one-half ounces.

Dealers in human hair can tell in a moment whether the locks offered them have been cut off or combed out. They do this by rubbing the hairs through their fingers. If the hair has been cut from the head and has not been misplaced, it remains in its original position. If it has been pulled or combed out and put together regardless of the direction in which it grew, one portion of it will slip to the right and the other to the left. It does this because the jagged edges catch upon each other and pull in opposite directions.

TALK OF THE STATE FROM TYBEE TO TENNESSEE

Oratory No Dead Art.

It will be a lively debate this year between the crack orators of the University of Georgia and Mercer university, and the eyes of the entire state will be turned upon the event to see which college will be the winner. In college circles there is much speculation. The University of Georgia will have the choice of some rare oratorical talent, while Mercer has already selected two young men who will reflect great credit upon that institution. The contestants elected were Mr. John Roach Straton, leading disputant, and Mr. J. C. Flanigan, his colleague. Both are orators and debaters of recognized ability and the Mercer students feel that the interests of the college are safe in their hands.



MESSRS. FLANIGAN AND STRATON

Mr. Straton is not only one of the most brilliant young men at Mercer, but also of the state. He has already won distinction on the lecture platform, and it was he who won the Graves medal in the inter-collegiate oratorical contest last year.

Mr. Flanigan was born and reared in Gwinnett county, and has the distinction of being one of the best speakers in the county. He has been in three inter-society debates in the colleges which he attended before coming to Mercer, and has never been defeated. So completely did he capture his audiences that after one of these debates The Jackson Herald paid him the compliment: "By far the best orator and most graceful speaker in the debate." Since coming to Mercer he has won the praise of all and is decidedly the best debater in college.

All of the preliminaries have not yet been made, but it is practically certain that the contest will occur in Atlanta some time in the latter part of April or early in May. The debaters will meet soon and arrange a subject, select sides and attend to the other preliminaries. A live topic will be selected and it is safe to say that no event in the recent college history of Georgia will attract more attention than this passage of arms between these two great institutions of learning. Considerable friendly rivalry exists between the two colleges, and Athens will endeavor to win this event, so as to offset Mercer's victory in the recent oratorical contest.

When Toombs Joined the Church.

The story in yesterday's Constitution about Judge William M. Reese, of Washington, joining the church in his old age recalls the story of how General Robert Toombs came to unite with churchmen. It was in the same town, and, therefore, the story is pertinent at this time, particularly because Judge Reese and Bob Toombs were distinguished compatriots. Toombs's devotion to his wife was a conspicuous trait. He may have been this or that to the world at large, but he was always the courteous, chivalrous southern gentleman when he came into the presence of his wife. He escorted her to church and paid reverential attention to the service. After her death no was a changed man. He sent for George Pierce, his bishop, and with tears in his eyes, said:

"George, George, my dear old friend, the friend of my angel wife, I want to join the church. Some of the young men of my state say I am an infidel or skeptic. I wish to give the lie to it, George. I believe in my wife's church, and in her religion, and I know she is waiting for me up yonder. George, I can't say that I have experienced a change of heart, but I have experienced a change of intention. I have quit drinking and quit swearing, and begun to pray for forgiveness and strength. Now, George, will you take me in?"

Of course they took him in.

Editor Stovall's Umbrella.

The Augusta Herald tells a good story on Editor Pleasant A. Stovall, of The Savannah Press. The Herald says:

"When Mr. P. A. Stovall was at the Mexican bullfight he found the sun shining and put up an umbrella. The fight went on, the sun went down, the umbrella remained up. The Mexican small boys noted the fact and commenced guying the colonel unmercifully for his absent-mindedness. They spoke Spanish and the colonel was in that bliss the poets write of.

"Finally some one of the governor's party caught on and told Colonel Stovall, who hurriedly lowered the sunshade, winning a round of unintelligible applause from the little greasers."

Another Bouquet for Artist Henderson.

Covington Star: The Atlanta Constitution of Wednesday had a fine cartoon on the arrival of the United States battleship Maine at Havana Tuesday. It represented your Uncle Sammy sitting astraddle of a big cannon, and holding out one hand to a Spanish officer, who was standing on the shore holding out his hand to grasp that of Uncle Sammy and to welcome him to Havana. The Spaniard was standing on the body of a prostrate woman named "Cuba," while he held his other hand concealed behind him and in which he had an immense "poniard." But your Uncle Sammy was not to be caught napping, as he held one of his hands behind him in which he grasped a big navy pistol ready for action. It was a happily conceived illustration of the strained and uncertain state of feeling existing between the two countries, which appears on the surface to be friendly and serene, but which might be disrupted at any moment. The cartoon was a fine one and was true to life.

The Southern Railway News, published by Editor Anson B. Sams at Gibson, Ga., is one of the many Georgia weeklies that have thrived. This paper was first flaunted to a criticising public in November and has grown from a semi-monthly to a bright and breezy weekly with a large circulation.

Tallopoosa Inquirer: One of the most careful and correct reporters for Uncle Sam's weather bureau is Mr. J. R. Knapp, the voluntary reporter for the Tallapoosa district. He has a complete apparatus for the purpose and takes much pains in its use. The result is that Tallapoosa is made quite prominent in the government's publications concerning this branch of the public service.

Death of an Old Citizen.

In the death of Judge John L. Wikle Bartow county suffers a great loss. Judge Wikle was for many years a citizen of Bartow county and was much respected by all who knew him. He claimed every one as his friend and his death will be received with profound sorrow by them. He was once judge of Bartow inferior court and forty years ago was postmaster at this place. He has long been a notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace, and was only last week re-elected by the grand jury to the latter office. He was a brother of Judge J. R. Wikle, and left a large family of children who have the sincere sympathy of the entire community.

The "Sure Enough" Thing.

Southern Railway News: Our friend James A. Wood, of Spread, was here Saturday, and gave us a lift with the thing that makes an editor feel good. He is a subscriber for a year to The News—paid up. Jim is a good fellow, full of life.

The Monroe Messenger is one of the young Georgia papers that is coming to the front. On February 16th it will celebrate its first anniversary, but it has gained a circulation of 1,500 just the same in one year and is gaining prestige every day.

STATE PRESS TALK ON STATE POLITICS

Make It Unanimous.

The Milledgeville Union-Recorder says: "We move that Candler's nomination be made unanimous. He will make an able, safe and reliable leader. Fall in, boys! Fall in! Let's go with the people."

Dallas New Era: Read Hon. Allen D. Candler's letter, which appears in this issue. It has the ring of honesty of purpose, of patriotism and true old-fashioned democracy. There is nothing in it to offend the reader, but much to commend the writer. His declaration favoring a reduction of taxes will find a hearty response in all hearts.

Harlem Sentinel: Hon. A. D. Candler has made formal announcement of his candidacy for governor and his letter has the ring of the true metal about it.

For Phil Cook.

Vidalia Star: Philip Cook would make a mighty good second to A. D. Candler.

Lumpkin Advertiser: That Mr. Cook can fill the office with honor to himself and to the state cannot be gainsaid.

Herald's Warwick Correspondent: We went to see the following three free silver democrats elected to the offices they are running for: Governor, A. D. Candler; commissioner of agriculture, O. B. Stevens; secretary of state, Phil Cook.

Greensboro Herald-Journal: The race for secretary of state will be a warm one. Hon. Phil Cook, of Lee county, is squarely in and he will have a strong following. He is a young man of high ability and will ably fill the position.

Jonesboro Enterprise: Hon. Phil Cook, the genial and brilliant senator from the tenth district, has announced that he is in the race for secretary of state. He has many friends who believe that he will show great strength throughout the state.

Americus Herald: Phil Cook's boomlet is growing steadily and he will surely land in the position which he seeks. He is a most capable man in every respect and the people of Georgia will make no mistake when they honor him by electing him secretary of state.

Augusta Chronicle: Senator Cook is the son of General Phil Cook, who was secretary of state at the time of his death. He is one of the ablest, as well as the most popular members of the general assembly, and if he makes the race, whoever wins over him will have to put up a lively race.

Pike County Journal: Philip Cook, of Lee, has announced that he will make the race for secretary of state. He is a good man, stands on the platform adopted by the democratic party at the convention in 1896 and believes in rigid economy in all the departments of the state government. He will be hard to beat.

Milledgeville Union-Recorder: General Phil Cook succeeded the lamented George Doles as brigadier general in the confederate states army. He was well known and greatly beloved in this city. Hon. Phil Cook, son of the general, is a chip of the old block. During his recent visit to our city as a member of the asylum and college committees his name was a passport to the hearts of our people.

P. A. Stovall in Savannah Press.

Than Allen D. Candler there is no better man in Georgia. He is a war veteran, a popular man, a true and tried statesman. He is politician, man of affairs, and typical Georgian. Allen Candler was a school teacher after the war. He knows books and he knows men. Few people know his real accomplishments. And yet he had not been in congress many years before he was made chairman of the committee on education by Speaker Carlisle. Allen D. Candler is a man of the people, the plain people. He is small, quick-witted, plain spoken. He is a square man without any frills. He doesn't look like a governor and yet he would fill the chair to perfection. When the democrats of the ninth district wanted a man to defeat the eloquent Speer they went to Gainesville and found Allen Candler on a ladder shingling his house. He came down with his hammer and tools and accepted the nomination for congress. He had already been state senator for Hall, Banks and Jackson and had represented his own county in the legislature. He had been a moving spirit in building the Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern railway and had persuaded the Georgia railway to indorse his bonds. The democrats of the district had asked Judge Erwin, of Athens, to accept the nomination. The judge did not think Speer could be beaten. But Allen Candler put up his handsaw and nails and consented to give the young independent one trial. Congressman Speer had a lot of fun out of the canvass. He ridiculed his democratic opponent. He compared him to "Jason," a half-witted boy, in the mountains, who was forced by his family to do the chores of the household. One day a new weed was found and the brothers wondered if it were poisonous. They were afraid to test it, but finally made a stew of it and gave it to Jason to eat. Speer's idea was that the democrats had forced the nomination upon "the one-eyed plowboy of Pigeon Roost" because the others would not have it. But after a long and bitter canvass Allen Candler won and remained eight years in congress.

He finally declined re-election and was succeeded by Mr. Winn, who went over to the alliance and was defeated by Carter Tate. Allen Candler stayed out of politics until 1894, when, upon the death of General Phil Cook, he was nominated for secretary of state. Everybody remembers the race between Bill Clifton and Allen Candler for this position, when the delegates "cheered for Clifton and voted for Candler." Colonel Candler will not be on easy man to run out of this campaign. He is a good fighter himself. He went to the army with the Banks County Guards. He isn't a dodger or a quitter. He will be nominated. The democratic party will have a good lightwood knot campaign in Allen Candler. Candler is all right. The man who follows him in this race must have a fleet steed in Georgia.

And Still They Come.

Covington Star: Hon. Allen D. Candler will be the next governor of Georgia. He consulted the people of Georgia and they were willing.

Rome Commercial: Hut Jenkins has performed the very remarkable feat of getting out of something he never was in.

Rome Commercial: This will be a glorious year for democracy. All can unite on Allen Candler and all will be glad to do so.

LaGrange Graphic: It seems that the Hon. Allen D. Candler is not to have any opposition for the nomination for governor. He is a strong man, a good free silver democrat and will make Georgia a splendid governor.

Griffin Sun and News: Hut is so thankful to find out that he is well that he proposes to stay that way.

South Georgia's Portion.

Says The Sparta Ishmaelite: South Georgia will get the secretary of state, Philip Cook, and the commissioner of agriculture, O. B. Stevens, but the governorship will go to north Georgia this time. You may want it to be otherwise, but you will find it so.

In Doubt.

The Baxley Banner hesitates to declare itself. It says: "In common with other papers throughout the state we have received the circular announcements of Allen Candler and Phil Cook. Each makes a strong presentation of his candidacy. As the election is still a few days off we prefer to wait a while before announcing our preferences."

Spiro Named as Receiver.

Laporte, Ind., February 3.—I. L. Spiro has been appointed receiver of the Lake Cities Electric Railroad Company, of Michigan City. The receiver has filed a bond of $50,000, assuming control of the road. The liabilities are estimated at $30,000 with assets not known.

THE WEATHER.

At 8 o'clock last night the high pressure area had reached the middle Atlantic states. The center of it was over western North Carolina and the barometer was unusually high over the eastern portion of the map. West of the Mississippi the pressure had decreased rapidly and over the Dakotas was a low area of considerable energy moving eastward.

The temperature had fallen over the middle and north Atlantic states, but in other sections a general rise had occurred. The greatest rise was along the eastern slope of the Rockies, due to the influence of the low pressure in the northwest. The lowest temperature was 12 degrees at New York, Buffalo and Detroit and the freezing line ran along the southern boundaries of North Carolina and Tennessee, to the Mississippi, thence northeast, east of St. Louis and west of Huron.

Clear weather covered the map, except over southwest Texas and in the northwest in the vicinity of that low movement. The only precipitation reported for the past twelve hours was .20 inch of snow at Buffalo.

Forecast for today: Fair weather and warmer.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	24
Daily normal temperature	47
Highest temperature	34
Lowest temperature	13
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.00
Deficiency of precipitation	3.76

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. February 3, 1898.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Highest temperature.	Precipitation, inches, 12 hours
New York, clear	12	18	.00
Savannah, clear	36	44	.00
Norfolk, clear	24	28	.00
Charlotte, clear	30	32	.00
Raleigh, clear	28	30	.00
Wilmington, clear	32	36	.00
Charleston, clear	38	42	.00
Augusta, clear	36	40	.00
Jacksonville, clear	42	50	.00
Atlanta, clear	30	34	.00
Tampa, clear	48	56	.00
Pensacola, clear	42	48	.00
Montgomery, clear	40	42	.00
Vicksburg, clear	38	40	.00
New Orleans, clear	46	48	.00
Palestine, clear	46	52	.00
Galveston, clear	48	54	.00
Corpus Christi, cloudy	54	54	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	12	12	.02
Detroit, partly cloudy	12	12	.00
Chicago, clear	20	20	.00
Memphis, clear	32	32	.00
Chattanooga, clear	28	30	.00
Knoxville, clear	24	28	.00
Cincinnati, clear	20	22	.00
St. Paul, partly cloudy	24	28	.00
St. Louis, clear	24	38	.00
Kansas City, clear	36	38	.00
Omaha, clear	24	30	.00
Huron, partly cloudy	28	42	.00
Rapid City, partly cloudy	34	42	.00
North Platte, clear	40	44	.00
Dodge City, clear	36	46	.00
Abilene, clear	52	54	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Today.

South Carolina and Georgia—Generally fair; warmer; variable winds becoming southeasterly.

Alabama—Fair; warmer; southeasterly winds.

AT THE THEATERS.

Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag," which will be presented tonight and Saturday matinee and night at the Grand with all the elaborate scenery and the same extravagance which characterized its enormous success for more than 200 nights at Hoyt's theater, New York, is unquestionably the best and most pretentious piece of work that Mr. Hoyt has yet done.

The play deals with the state militia and is the sharpest and keenest sort of a satire upon our citizen military, and yet the clever playwright so adroitly wields his shafts of wit that it is impossible for even those he makes his target to take offense. It is said that the laughter is incessant from the rise of the curtain to its final fall, and such a thing as a lull is not permitted. Music has been abundantly supplied. So much so that the piece takes on the appearance of an opera, and the specialties are of the best, and many of them of a sensational order. Several of the scenes are spectacular in the most pronounced sense and the picturesque ensembles, in which pretty girls in fetching costumes and a brass band in full uniform fill an effective part.

"What Happened to Jones," one of the liveliest and most hilariously diverting farces of the times, will be quartered at the Grand Monday and Tuesday with such clever people in the cast as George C. Boniface, Jr., George Ober, William Bernard, Reuben Fax, J. W. Cope, Cecil Kingston, Harry Rose, Anna Belmont, Kathryn Osterman, Mattie Ferguson, Florence Robinson, Mrs. E. A. Eberle and Rose Stuart. "Jones" had a very successful run of three months at the Bijou theater, New York, and were it not for the fact that May Irwin was booked there and insisted on opening in spite of the fact that liberal inducements were made to have her postpone her coming, Broadhurst's merry farce could easily have remained there the entire winter.

"The Merrymakers," Frank B. Rhodes's company, will be seen all next week at the Columbia theater, opening Monday night in "The Great Diamond Mystery." Ladies will be admitted free Monday night if with a person holding a paid 30-cent ticket.

A new line of comedies will be put on and an old favorite, "Humpty Dumpty" will be given at the Saturday matinee.

A car load of special scenery is carried by the company and much trick scenery will be used.

The specialty features are said to be splendid and many novelties are promised.

There will be only two matinees during the week, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

INSPECT MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Committee Members Will Travel from St. Louis to New Orleans.

St. Louis, February 3.—United States Senators Nelson, Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Berry, of Arkansas; Vest, of Missouri; Elkins, of West Virginia, and Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, composing the congressional committee appointed to inquire into the improvements of the Mississippi river, left today for Cairo, Ill., accompanied by the Mississippi river commission.

At that place they will begin a trip to the mouth of the river on a government steamer for the purpose of taking testimony as to the condition of the levees and jetties and the prevalence of floods.

As a result of the trip a report will be made to congress recommending the steps necessary to be taken to protect the country along the river from the high water.

Professor Moore, chief of the signal service bureau, accompanied the party as an expert.

BENSCOTER MAY GO TO MEMPHIS

Southern Liable To Move Assistant General Passenger Agent.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 3.—(Special.)—A rumor on semi-official authority reached here today to the effect that the office of Assistant General Passenger Agent C. A. Benscoter, of the Southern railroad, would be removed from this city to Memphis after the transfer of the Memphis and Charleston railroad to that system March 1st.

The report has created somewhat of a sensation here and the commercial bodies of this city will make a strong effort to induce the authorities to reconsider the matter if it be true that the change is contemplated.

AMERICANS IN CUBA WILL SUFFER MOST

That Is What a Letter Received Yesterday by Dr. Pla Says.

AUTONOMISTS MARKED MEN

Spaniards Say Americans Are Foes Because They Aid Cubans in Distress.

MANY OF THE NATIVES DIE OF STARVATION

Letter to the Distinguished Cuban, Refugeeing in Atlanta, Is a Most Interesting Document.

DR. PLA received yesterday morning a letter direct from Havana. It contains news of lively interest, confirming a number of very recent newspaper articles about the incidents in Havana and the general situation in Cuba.

Reference is made to the riots of the 12th in Havana and the statement is made that while the Spanish government has checked the outbreaks for the present, the fiery Spaniards are merely permitting their plans to remain latent in order that additional force may be gathered for the final outbreak.

The persons that will suffer most, says the letter, are the members of the American colony. The Spanish people dislike the Americans, and especially Consul General Lee, because of the generous aid given by them to the Cuban poor. The epistle also tells of the second bomb found in the American consulate, and the statement is made that the missile contained enough explosives to blow up the consulate and a number of adjoining buildings. The autonomists are marked men, too, for the Spanish hate them with almost as much intensity as do the Cubans. This is because the Spanish realize that it was the autonomist party that made the revolution possible, and that the cabinet officers in Cuba are men who want money first of all.

The campaign in the eastern part of the island is told of. It is said to be no longer aggressive from the Spanish side. An interesting account is given of the assassination of Aranguren.

The letter is, in substance, as follows:

"There Is No Personal Safety."

"There is no personal safety in Havana. Though the riots of the 12th were suppressed, they are but dormant. Actually we are upon a volcano. We can hear the lava boiling in a turmoil of fury underneath. It is but waiting the opportunity to burst. The Spanish government will be entirely powerless to check the outbreak. The members of the autonomist cabinet will not be spared. The Spanish party does not forget the campaign that these men in power—the autonomists—used to make against the Spanish government, and to such an extent was the campaign waged that it is considered that the present revolution had its beginning in the political campaigns that the autonomists made throughout the island.

"The American colony will be the one to suffer most, as the members of the colony possess the complete animosity of the Spanish party. They are well founded, are the complaints of the American colony against the government at Washington for not putting a stop to the present state of affairs, in which Americans are not in safety. Especially threatened are Consul General Lee and the officers of the consulate, on account, among other reasons, of their generous treatment of the starving poor of Cuba and of their efforts toward getting food from America. Of this poor population—the reconcentrados—two-thirds have died of starvation. The main body was composed of women and children. It is not known whether or not this heartrending state of affairs appeals to the Spanish government.

Dynamite Bomb Story Verified.

"Only a few days ago a second dynamite bomb was placed in the building occupied by the consulate. This bomb, luckily, was discovered before it exploded. When it was examined by the chief of artillery of the Spanish government it was reported that had it exploded not only the building in which it was found, but adjoining buildings would have been blown to pieces, adding to the horror. In the meantime the Americans in Havana are wondering how the United States government can fail to give help before the time arrives, when help will be too late. Should a bomb explode it would cause the death of many persons. The United States would then doubtless be aroused, but too late. It could all be prevented in time. It is criminal for the government to stand idly by with all these dangers possible—probable. Action after death would be futile.

"Still another word on autonomy. There are few outside of those in power who care anything for autonomy. And those in power have all to gain by their position and nothing to lose. For they are already out of favor with the Cubans, and with the Cubans their prestige has fled. They are with the Spanish government because of the profit they will get and not because of any real benefit they believe will be Cuba's by reason of a step toward the alleged home government that Spain has used so long to tantalize with. The Spanish government does not trust these autonomistic officers. It has merely hired them, and whether they are successful or not they will inevitably be replaced. Their salaries are but the price of their dishonesty and the open bribe for their betrayal of other Cubans.

"The Campaign in the East."

"The campaign in the eastern part of the island is not an aggressive one from a Spanish standpoint. General Blanco has gone there with the object of conquering the Cubans by bribery and through corruption, and in this he has already proved unsuccessful. All over the rest of the island there are merely skirmishes. The Spanish government has just troops enough to guard the cities and sugar plantations and such. Of late the most notorious affair has been the assassination of Aranguren. The information as to his whereabouts was obtained by the Spanish from a Cuban whom they tortured almost to death. When the Spanish troops found Aranguren they killed him and all the women and children in that vicinity. This occurred between Campo Florido and Tapaste. But then you know assassinations do not stop the revolution. Maceo was assassinated, as you likely have not forgotten."

Important Sale of Property.

Anniston, Ala., February 3.—(Special.)—The properties of the United States Car Company, comprising the plants in this city and Decatur, Ala., of saw mills and timber lands in Etowah, Calhoun and Cherokee counties, was sold here today. The sale was made by J. A. W. Smith, special master, and the property was bought by Richard Reid Rogers, of New York, representing the reorganization committee, for $80,000. The property is now being operated by the Illinois Car and Equipment Company, a corporation formed by the reorganization committee.

SKATERS WERE DISAPPOINTED

'Twas 13 Above Zero, but the Lakes Wouldn't Freeze.

FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR SPORT

The Skating Enthusiasts Were Certain There Was Ice, but There Wasn't.

The skating Atlanta should have enjoyed yesterday was the finest ever had in the south. Graceful, gliding and smooth, curving over the glassy ice, through the bracing and invigorating breezes in keen enjoyment of the rare sport, is what it should have been—but it wasn't.

The quicksilver in the custom house thermometer dropped so low as to get frost bitten and the hand of the weather bureau thermograph shook with cold so that it could hardly record the fact that the temperature was only 13 degrees above zero. Yet the lakes around Atlanta would not freeze.

Atlanta has mixed up with her cosmopolitan population hundreds of persons from the north who enjoy skating. They watch with delight the predictions of cold waves and every year they risk a ducking on the first thin coat of ice that forms on the lakes. Tuesday morning the skating crank picked up The Constitution and read the prediction of freezing weather. He was delighted. He hunted up the old skates and waited with breathless impatience for the cold wave to come.

Yesterday morning the ice enthusiast awoke aforetimes. He looked out and saw the chilly aspect presented by the outside world. Then he broke the ice in his water pitcher with his skates, and in glorious anticipation, bathed his face in the almost freezing water. He just knew the lakes were frozen, but would telephone the weather bureau to make sure.

"Thirteen degrees above zero. Great Ceasar, how cold!" said he, and he put on an extra undershirt, buttoned up his overcoat, and with his skates under his arm, started out for a day's sport. Taking the cars for Grant park, he reached that place in fifteen minutes.

"I'll just run down to the lake for an early morning spin across the ice," said he, as he jumped off the car.

But he was doomed to disgust and disappointment. Pretty Lake Abana was dry. The lake had been drained to clean out the mud.

"Confound it all!" said the skating fiend. "I'll take a car out to Ponce de Leon, for I know there's water and ice there."

He soon reached the lake at Ponce de Leon, but this time he was madder than before, for the lake was smiling placidly up at the sunlit sky, and instead of two inches of ice, the surface was covered with rippling waves, caused by the morning breeze. There wasn't a sign of ice.

The street car headquarters telephone kept ringing all yesterday morning. The would-be skaters were anxiously inquiring which lake was the best for skating purposes. The officials sadly informed the questioners that there was no ice on any of the lakes around Atlanta. If there had been ice, the street railway companies would have reaped a harvest of nickels.

It is a remarkable fact that no ice formed on the lakes. Last year there was ice thick enough for skating when the temperature was not near so low as yesterday. There is no explanation unless it was that the wind was so high as to keep the water surface moving all night. Then the coldest part of the day didn't arrive until yesterday at 7:30, when the thermometer went to 13 above zero.

AT JUDGE ANDY'S MATINEE.

Wash Beddington was employed to haul some wood and coal from a house which had been vacated by a tenant. He left a part of the fuel and returned later to haul it to his own home, when he was caught and arrested. Wash called the fuel he left behind a "lot of scraps." He was sent to the city chaingang for twenty-one days.

Night before last the police found Julia Waters making the evening hideous with oaths and yells. When she was locked up at the barracks she climbed to the top of the cages and, lying upon her back, kicked out the glass windows in the prison. Two officers attempted to take her from her perch and she fought them viciously. When Judge Andy got hold of Julia he remarked:

"You are just the kind of folks the stockade was made for and I will send you there for thirty days."

"Mattie Rhodes," said the recorder solemnly, "your husband swears that you broke up all the crockery and glassware in his house. How about it?"

"Lawd-a-mercy, jedge," said Mattie, trying to thaw the court with a smile, "I jest broke one little cup and that wus a accident."

The smash cost the woman $5.75.

When the case against Lila Shepard, a negro woman, was called, a man swore that she had been cruelly beating her little brother. Then Lila spoke up and said:

"The gawd's truf 'bout all dis is dat I'se been takin' care ob dese children fur five years, and I'se been tryin' to make something outern dis boy."

Judge Andy commended her for not sparing the rod and told her to go and continue to apply it.

Otis Wilson stole $15 from an old negro woman and to stop prosecution agreed to work the amount out. The old woman died before Otis finished the contract. Next he began to walk the streets and to pilfer whenever the occasion offered itself. Judge Andy sent him to the stockade for fifteen days on general principles.

DEBT AND DESPAIR DROVE HIM WILD

Tip Mashborne, a Carpenter, Attempts Suicide with a Razer.

THE MAN WAS OUT OF WORK

Saw That His Wife and Little Children Must Suffer.

THE WIFE TAKES THE WEAPON FROM HIM

Would-Be Suicide Says He Will Try Once More To Secure Employment—Almost a Tragedy.

WITH a wife and little children looking to him for clothing, food and fuel, with debts staring him in the face, and out of work, Tip Mashburne, a carpenter, who lives at No. 21 Welborn street, tried to end his life last night at half-past 7 o'clock by cutting his throat with a razor.

The wife, loving him still, though she suffered with him in his dark hour of destitution and hopelessness, saved him from self-destruction and a suicide's grave.

It was a scene which pictured more than the mere wish of a human being to escape the ills and troubles of earthly life, for with the horror that ever attends the thought of suicide there was the tragedy of human woes which are born only of that black despair which is the creature of want and destitution.

Mr. Mashburne is an honest toiler, who has always been ready and willing to work, and the fact that he had done his best to do his duty made him shrink from the hideous realities of the present far more than does the man who feels that the punishment is a just retribution.

He got out of work, and try as he would, he could secure nothing to do by which he might earn a livelihood for himself and family. There were his wife and little children dependent upon his wages for a living. The little ones must be decently dressed, so that they could be schooled; they had to be fed, and to shield them from the bitter cold there must be fuel in the house.

He had credit at first and this kept him up for a while, as each day he hoped, and hoped in vain, to get work. The time passed and his credit gave out, and the pressure of creditors was added to his other troubles. Then came the bitter cold weather and he saw that his family must suffer.

Last night the blackness of the picture brought despair into his soul, and he thought death—the grave—anything was preferable to life as it was. He seized a razor, intended with one slash across his throat to blot out forever the scene of a home and suffering wife and children. His wife had been watching him, for she knew too well the condition of his mind. She sprang to his side and then followed a fight for the weapon. He did not wish to hurt her—the patient wife who had never complained through it all—and she was given strength by the excitement of the moment.

Mrs. Mashburne secured the razor and the attempt at self-destruction was foiled.

A neighbor was called and he quieted Mr. Mashburne and promised to remain with him through the night.

Mr. Mashburne says he will not attempt suicide again.

"It was all done in the frenzy and the despair of the moment," he said, "and I am glad I didn't succeed, for it is a horrible thing for a man to take his own lifeblood. I will face life once more with all its darkness and clouds, and try again to get work, for perchance the sun may shine again for me."

HAD TOO MUCH BARLEY CORN.

R. J. Parker Ran Into a Southern Railway Train.

Too much barley corn caused the injuries to R. J. Parker, according to one witness who swore in the case of Parker vs. the Southern railway yesterday. Parker was suing the railroad for $5,000 for alleged injuries received by driving in front of a moving train.

Parker will pay all the costs of the suit and go without his damages.

Judge Newman yesterday morning directed a verdict in favor of the railroad and against Parker. The jury accordingly found that the plaintiff deserved no damages, as he and not the railroad was to blame for the accident.

Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell produced witnesses for the railroad who convinced Judge Newman that Parker was to blame for the wreck of his turnip wagon and the alleged injuries to his person. The watchman at the crossing swore that he warned Parker not to try to pass in front of the train, but Parker persisted and whipped up his mule to get across before the train passed.

A physician swore that Parker was drinking too heavily to heed warnings, and he thought this was the real reason why Parker got in the way of the train. Parker is a dairyman and truck farmer in DeKalb county.



COLD WEATHER IS HERE.

THIS DID NOT HAPPEN YESTERDAY—BUT THIS DID.

REUNION WORK PROGRESSES

Editor Cunningham, of The Veterans, Talks of the Great Undertaking.

ALL MUST PULL TOGETHER

Daughters of the Confederacy Will Accomplish a Great Deal—Headquarters a Lively Place.

At the meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy held yesterday much important business was transacted. The members of the organization are making attempts to have a large gathering of southern ladies, and it will be a memorable occasion for them. They passed a set of resolutions at their meeting complimentary to Mr. Cunningham, in which they expressed their good wishes for his work.

At the headquarters of the Confederate Association there was much stir yesterday, and since the choice of a place to hold the reunion has been made everything is pointing that way. The officers of the association wish that all the veterans in the city and state will pull together and arrange the details for the coming event.

Every facility to accommodate those who will be here will be made. No further discussion can effect the decision of the executive committee. This is the opinion of the officers of the association and efforts will be made to persuade those who are dissatisfied with the location not to attempt any further disagreement.

The appointment of Mrs. Joseph Thompson as chairman of the reception committee is regarded as an assurance that the ladies will do their full part in the entertainment of the visiting veterans.

Mr. S. A. Cunningham, editor of The Confederate Veteran and a member of the executive committee of the Nashville Reunion of Confederate Veterans, was in the city yesterday and said that he had never seen the interest so great in any reunion as is now shown by the people of Atlanta.

Mr. Cunningham is a prominent veteran and is known in all parts of the south. He started The Confederate Veteran a few years ago with forty-seven subscribers.

While talking of the reunion and war memories yesterday Mr. Cunningham said, "I have never known such activity as is shown in this city over a reunion of confederate veterans. I am gratified to see it, and I know the thousands of veterans in all parts of the country will be the same. I receive many letters asking about the reunion, and I am glad that I can go back home and answer those letters with words of cheer for the old soldiers, and tell them to get ready, for we will have the greatest time since 1865.

"I believe the reunion this year will be larger than any previous one, and I say so because the prospects are brighter and everybody is talking about Atlanta and the reunion. I am glad that all the discussion of a location has been settled, and it is necessary that the people of Atlanta work together and let it be that of the entire city and not of a faction.

"I was present at the meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy today, and they are going to eclipse any organization of the kind that has yet helped in the preparation for a reunion. They are an admirable set of women, and more like the kind we had during the war than any I have met in many years. They are workers, and what they will do will be heard from.

Mr. Cunningham is a personal friend of a number of the members of the Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy and while at their meeting yesterday made them a talk on the now existing relations of the north and the south. He told them an interesting story of the time he made some union soldiers in Columbus, O., sing "Dixie."

He was in that city last November, and says the reception he received there was the most remarkable event of his life. He has a friend by the name of Kanaus who was a member of the United States army, and when he heard of the coming of the confederate he arranged a great reception for him. At the banquet there were two confederates and over forty republicans and members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The other confederate beside Mr. Cunningham, Dan Emmet, the author of "Dixie."

Many speeches were made, and Dan Emmet was called on for a talk. The song writer rose, but asked to be excused, as he could not make a speech. Mr. Cunningham said:

"You can sing us a verse of "Dixie."

The others around the table called for the song.

Mr. Emmet said, "I will sing you a verse of 'Dixie,' if you will join in the chorus."

There was no way out of it, and the men who had fought in the union army were compelled to sing the old war song that their enemies had followed.

Mr. Cunningham is a very interesting talker, and one who has a store of thrilling war tales. He left the city last night for Nashville.

Will Meet Tonight.

A conglomeration of the Grand Wilderness of Atlanta, Disorganized Order of Gorillas, will be held tonight at 7:20 o'clock at Gorilla hall, over the Maddox-Rucker bank. The Gorilla brass band will be present, and a musical programme will be rendered in addition to work.

FLOUR WAS STOLEN BY THE CARLOAD

Police Discover a Gigantic Scheme To Victimize Merchants.

ARRESTS YESTERDAY MORNING

Believed the Leaders of the Gang Are Behind the Bars.

THE STEALING AFFECTED PRICE OF FLOUR

It Was Sold about the City at Reduced Price—Detectives Are Still at Work on the Case.

FIVE negroes were arrested yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and their incarceration in the city prison was the culmination of an investigation which has been going on for nearly two weeks, and which will probably lead to the conviction of a gang of thieves that has been carrying on one of the biggest robbery schemes ever known in Atlanta.

For months past there has been a systematic stealing of flour and so great has the thieving been that it is believed it has affected the local flour market, as the stolen stuff was sold about the city at a low cost.

Several merchants complained of being victimized, but it appeared almost impossible to locate the stealing. Those who were being robbed were of the opinion that the goods were taken from the stores, but watch as they would there were no evidences of burglary or pilfering by dishonest employees.

To such an extent had the stealing grown that about two weeks ago the firm of J. J. & J. E. Maddox decided to place the matter in the hands of the police and a full report was submitted to the detective department. Detectives Harris and Wootten were put to work on the case. A few nights ago the officers discovered that a carload of flour which had been shipped to J. J. & J. E. Maddox and sidetracked near their place of business, at the intersection of Loyd street and the railroad, was robbed late in the evening. The next day spies were placed to watch the car and there was soon sufficient evidence in the possession of the detectives to warrant them making arrests. Yesterday morning they placed in the city prison the following negroes:

J. D. Hightower, J. W. Bird, John Maynard, John Arnold and Ed Marcus. Hightower is a grain sacker and Bird is a flour sacker. Bird, Maynard, Arnold and Marcus were arrested first and Hightower later in the day.

Yesterday afternoon Maynard, Arnold and Marcus were released and the other two held on a charge of larceny.

It is said that the three men released have made a clean breast of the whole business, and that they place the whole robbery on Bird and Hightower.

The officers say that before the investigation is through they expect to disclose one of the most gigantic wholesale robbery schemes that has ever been organized and carried out in Atlanta. It is estimated that several carloads of flour have been stolen during the past month or two, and this flour has been sold about the city in sacks at prices below the market quotations.

The detectives decline to make any statement for publication yet, but it is said that the plan by which the flour was taken was as follows:

When a car was to be sacked Bird secured the contract, and the car was then virtually in his custody. A large number of sacks were filled and left in the car after the day's work was over, and after dark it was hauled off to some place selected to receive the stolen goods. Bird denies his guilt and so does Hightower.

The officers are still at work on the case and it is probable that more arrests will follow. Yesterday morning several sacks of the stolen flour were located by the detectives and they claim to have evidence tracing it to the men under arrest.

The wholesale merchants who have been victimized are taking a very lively interest in the development of the matter.

Horton Made Booze.

Gus Horton was found guilty of moonshining yesterday and sentenced to two months in jail by Judge Newman.

WILL ARGUE INJUNCTION

Decatur and Stone Mountain Forces Will Clash Again.

BOTH SIDES WANT COUNTY SEAT

Judge Candler Will Hear Argument To Enjoin the Ordinary from Building Courthouse.

The old fight for the county seat of DeKalb will be formally reopened before Judge Candler tomorrow.

The injunction asked for by Stone Mountain, that Ordinary Ragsdale be enjoined from granting a contract for the erection of the new courthouse at Decatur, will be argued. Over a week ago a petition was presented Judge Candler asking that the injunction be granted, but he signed a rule nisi ordering the ordinary to appear before him and show cause why the injunction should not be granted.

The attorneys say the legislature was not given an opportunity to vote on the bill asking for the change of county site, and that the law says the general assembly should have a vote, but that only the house of representatives voted on the bill, whereas it should have been a joint session.

It was thought by the people of the county that the question was finally settled when the house had voted upon the bill and it had been defeated.

The citizens of Decatur say they are disgusted at the proceedings that are about to take place and say they fail to find reason for it. They want to see the new building go up for the good of the county and to bring an end to all internal dissensions.

Silver Forces Will Have Meetings.

Fargo, N. D., February 3.—At a meeting of democrats, populists and free silverite republicans of this state arrangements have been completed for a big demonstration to be held in this city some time in March. A committee of three from each organization is in charge. The committee expects to have William J. Bryan and ex-Congressman C. A. Towne as speakers.

"You will find it at

KAMPER'S"

FRESH ROASTED

COFFEES

The best in the city at the lowest prices.

Good Rio..... 10 cents
Better Rio..... 15 cents
Fancy Golden Rio..... 20 cents

"CREOLE"

Java, Mocha and Rio blend unequaled at the price, 25 cents.

"ARAGON BLEND"

Mild, high flavored Mocha and Java, Boston style coffee, 31½ cents.

"JASANCO"

Mocha and Java blend, strong and full flavored, unmatchable at the price 35c pound, 3 pounds $1.

Premium or rebate plan. Sugars at cost.

THE BEST TEA AND COFFEE STORE,
79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

Saturday,
5th.

THE GAY CO.

Men's Stylish Furnishings.

We charge only for quality—
Fashion goes free with every garment!

We are not regular haberdashers, but our Men's Furnishing department is a regular haberdashery, nevertheless—only, our prices are low. That is the difference. It will profit you to note it.

Some Remarkable Values:

Men's silk neckwear, in four-in-hands, tecks and club ties—all the latest colors and effects, 25c each.

All-wool overshirts in dark colors and light mixtures; worth $1.50, for 95c garment.

All wool heavyweight underwear in natural, gray and red medicated flannel; regular $1.25 garments; 98c garment.

Men's colored bosom shirts—regular dollar shirts—with one pair of link cuffs to match, 75c.

Nightshirts made of good quality of muslin, with silk embroidered fronts, 59c each.

Jersey ribbed undershirts—50c garments—39c each.

Sweaters—all wool—maroon, black and blue, 95c, $1.25 and $1.50.

Men's all-linen 4-ply collars, all the latest and all the standard styles, for 10c each.

Cuffs, link or plain, 15c pair.

Heavy-weight flannel lined underwear, 48c garment.

Boys' unlaundered waists, made of Garner's best percale—plaited front and back—50c each.

Hosiery.

Men's, Women's and Children's fast black seamless Hose——

Per pair..... 10c
Three pairs..... 25c

Boys' heavy weight fast black bicycle Hose, double heel, toe and knee; pair 12½c
Women's fast black cotton Hose, medium and double weight, double sole, high spliced heel and reinforced toe; pair 25c
Women's fast black fleece lined Hose; pair 12½c
Men's extra heavy seamless Half Hose, tan and fast black; pair 12½c
Boys' extra heavy tough Hose, fast black and French ribbed; pair 25c

Douglas & Davison

57 TO 61 WHITEHALL STREET.

WE WANT TO MAKE QUICK WORK

THE GREATEST VALUES NOW OFFERED YOU'VE EVER KNOWN.

1/3 OFF

33 1/3 PER CENT DISCOUNT

Allowed on Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Underwear.

Men's Suits and Overcoats.

$10.00 qualities for $6.67.....that's 1-3 off
$12.00 qualities for $8.00.....that's 1-3 off
$15.00 qualities for $10.00.....that's 1-3 off
$18.00 qualities for $12.00.....that's 1-3 off
$20.00 qualities for $13.33.....that's 1-3 off
$22.50 qualities for $15.00.....that's 1-3 off

Boys' Suits and Overcoats.

$2.00 qualities for $1.33.....that's 1-3 off
$3.00 qualities for $2.00.....that's 1-3 off
$3.75 qualities for $2.50.....that's 1-3 off
$4.00 qualities for $2.67.....that's 1-3 off
$5.00 qualities for $3.75.....that's 1-3 off
$6.00 qualities for $4.50.....that's 1-3 off
$7.50 qualities for $5.00.....that's 1-3 off

. . . . Odd Pants . . . .

Our Annual Pants' Sale Begins this Morning.

$1.90 $2.90 $3.90 $4.90 $5.90

BIG REDUCTION ON ALL SEPARATE TROUSERS.

1/3 OFF

33 1/3 PER CENT DISCOUNT

Allowed on Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Underwear.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON CUSTOM TAILORING.

We Couldn't Duplicate these Goods at Anything Like the Prices We're Now Selling Them For. Buy Before the Discount Sale Ceases.

33 1-3 PER CENT OFF DERBY AND FEDORA HATS

..Our Only Store in Atlanta..
15-17 WHITEHALL ST.
Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Department.

EISEMAN BROS.

. . . STORES . . .
Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street.
Washington, Cor. Seventh and E St.
Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL IN ENGLAND

In Britain the Railroads Are Not Required To Charge According to Distance.

THEY OFTEN MAKE EXCEPTIONS

Where They Have To Meet Competition They Reduce Their Rates.

THESE CIRCUMSTANCES CONTROL CHARGES

All Over England the Short Haul Is Habitually Charged More Than the Long One.

WRITERS and speakers on railway questions have recently had much to say about the way common carriers are managed in England. There is a widespread impression that over there the railroads are subjected to the very strictest kind of governmental control, especially as to rates and pooling agreements. Even the interstate commerce commission has been under that impression.

In order to explain just what the situation is over there, Mr. W. M. Acworth, of Exeter, England, published the following statement in a recent issue of The Railroad Gazette:

"In the official summary of the eleventh annual report of the interstate commerce commission, printed by the Railroad Gazette on December 24th, there is a reference to English law and practice as to long and short haul. As the commission has apparently misconceived our law and misunderstood our practice, and as every one will agree that a foreign precedent can only be valuable if it is correctly cited, perhaps I may in a few words state the actual facts.

"The commission says: 'No English court has ever yet held that the words "same circumstances" in the English act relate to competition,' and then, after stating that in trans-Missouri territory the long haul rates are now lower than the intermediate rates, it adds: 'It is believed that in no other part of the civilized world is such a proceeding tolerated.'

"Now, the only English act relating to railway traffic in which these words, 'same circumstances,' occur, is, to the best of my belief, the railway clauses consolidation act, 1845. This act, by section 90, provides that 'all tolls * * * shall be charged after the same rate * * * in respect of all passengers and goods * * * passing only over the same portion of the line of railway under the same circumstances.' In other words, it applies only where the hauls are identical, and has no application—as has been expressly decided by the house of lords—where the hauls are different, even though the one haul be included in the other.

"The only statutory notice of this latter subject is in section 27 (3) of the traffic act of 1888. This subsection provides that 'the court of the commissioners shall have power to direct that no higher charge shall be made to any person for services in respect of merchandise carried over a less distance than is made to any other person for similar services in respect of the like description and quantity of merchandise carried over a greater distance on the same line of railway.' It will be seen that this subsection is merely enabling.

"To the best of my knowledge the railway commission has never yet been so much as asked to put its power in force. All over England the short haul is habitually charged more than the longer haul in which it is included; wherever—to use the phrase which the interstate commerce commission objects to, but which apparently the supreme court approves—'competition justifies the lower long haul charge.' For instance, Exeter to Plimton, 48 miles, 8s. 9d.; to Plymouth, 52 miles, 7s. 10d.; to Lidford, 75 miles, 7s.

"Or, again, another Great Western instance, on the main line up to London. Exeter to Uffington (127 miles) 16s., to Didcot, (142 miles) 16s. 9d., to Reading (158 miles) 17s. 6d., to Slough (176 miles) 18s. 6d., to Southall (185 miles) 19c., to Paddington terminus (194 miles) 15s. 9d. In fact the differences of rates to local stations are even greater than here appear. For there are innumerable special rates, always lower, and often very much lower than the ordinary class rates such as I have quoted, available at the great towns, but not at intermediate roadside points.

"That such a method of rate making is not only 'tolerated' in this country, but taken very much as a matter of course I have already said, and I believe we are entitled to regard England as forming 'a part of the civilized world.'

"Personally I should like to go further and ask why it should not be regarded not merely as tolerable, but as right and proper. Assume, for example, which is not denied, that 7s. 10d is a reasonable rate to Plymouth. Why should not 7s. be charged to Lidford? Doubtless the Great Western would like to charge more, but it cannot as Lidford is only thirty-six miles from Exeter by a rival railway route. Suppose your long and short haul clause put in force, it is impossible to imagine the Great Western reducing its rate on the important traffic to Plymouth in order to retain its share of the petty business of Lidford. The Great Western then would simply put up the Lidford rate to the Plymouth level, and so, in fact, go out of the Lidford business altogether. And yet the interstate commerce commission is not, I fancy, a believer in the advantages of abolishing competition.

"I ought to apologize for occupying your space with a discussion of what I had fancied a somewhat elementary proposition. But really one so often sees the equity of principle underlying the long and short haul clause assumed as self-evident that I cannot refrain from asking what is the foundation of economic or commercial justice on which it rests. That where circumstances are the same rates should be the same, we all agree. But where competition exists, are the circumstances the same? And, if so, what prevents competition from being a circumstance?

"I see that the interstate commerce commission further states that 'pooling does not appear to be much resorted to in England, and under conditions there existing there is little or no occasion for it.' In a paper which I had the honor to contribute to your columns a few weeks back I showed that in fact pooling is a good deal resorted to, and that agreements to maintain equal rates are quite universal.

"But with all respect, I should have thought that from the American point of view the important thing was not the extent to which English railways do in practice pool, but the fact that they are able lawfully to enter into pools when, where, and how they please, without public control, without even public notice, and that there is no desire on the part of any section of the public to abridge this liberty which has not been found by experience to work any public injury."

AN OUTLET FOR LOGANVILLE.

Citizens Will Grade and the Seaboard Will Equip the Road.

Loganville, Ga., February 3.—(Special.)—Messrs. N. Burnett and J. P. Rockamon have just returned from Portsmouth, Va., where they had an interview with Vice President St. John, of the Seaboard Air-Line, relative to building a railroad from here to some point on the Seaboard.

An agreement was reached by which the citizens of Loganville are to grade the road and place the cross ties along the line. The Seaboard will put down the ties and rails and operate the road when completed.

The Seaboard will send its chief engineer to survey the line, and as soon as possible bids will be asked for the grading of the road.

Lumber on a Tour.

A part of Ohio lumbermen, who are now in Florida, will reach Atlanta next Tuesday. The members of the party are the guests of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and its southern connections. They have been on a tour through the lumber section of the southern states and will stop over in Atlanta a day on their way home. They were in South Carolina and Georgia the first part of this week, and today and tomorrow they will spend in Florida.

Railway Notes.

The railroads in the southwest have decided to end the rate war which has been waged by the steamship lines between New York and Galveston. Just how they will do it is not announced, but they may decline to take business from the Lone Star line except at their full proportion. The Lone Star's service is irregular.

The Burlington and the Chicago and Northwestern are engaged in a time war between Chicago and Denver. The Burlington has the fastest schedule and says that it shall continue to be the fast line.

General Manager Dickinson, of the Union Pacific, has been reappointed by President Horace Burt and does not seem to be disposed to go to the Baltimore and Ohio, as was reported recently.

Baltimore and Ohio common stock has recently advanced and this has created talk about reorganization plans being on foot. J. P. Morgan & Co., Brown Bros. & Co. and Baring, Magoun & Co. have for some time past been calling on the holders of main line mortgages to deposit with them, and it is said that they have a controlling interest in them now. J. P. Morgan is said to be opposed to a reduction of the interest rate on these bonds. The rate of the bonds is 5 per cent.

The new elevator at Pensacola was turned over by the contractors to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company yesterday. The elevator has a capacity of 100,000 bushels of grain.

TO INVESTIGATE COST OF PLANT

Electric Light Committee Makes Important Recommendation.

WANTS AN EXPERT EMPLOYED

Wants Him To Estimate the Cost of a Plant.

THE BRIDGE COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

Invites Engineers of Roads To Come to Atlanta To Decide Position of Viaduct—Other Meetings.

THE electric light committee met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock with Chairman Thomson and Dr. Turner and Mr. D. N. McCullough present, and recommended that the council appropriate not more than $1,500 for the purpose of having a mechanical engineer of national repute investigate the cost of erecting and maintaining an electric light plant.

The resolution requires that the investigator be a man of unusual ability and that he look into every item of expense attached to a plant of the kind the city desires to erect—if such is the desire.

The matter of municipal ownership of an electric light plant is one that has been discussed at length on various occasions. It has been argued pro and con and the recommendation of the electric light committee will doubtless bring it to the point where it will be settled.

The resolution authorizes the mayor to make the appropriation. That the resolution will be passed there seems to be very little doubt, and in a short while the city will know exactly what it will cost to be lighted on the municipal ownership plan.

More Lights Needed.

The chairman of the electric light committee and several of its members have during the past few weeks made personal tours of the city looking at the condition of the lights and their location, with a view to removing what lights are deemed unnecessary.

The result of this tour has an amusing side since the committee recommends that eight lights in various parts of the city be removed. This cuts down the item of expense considerably, but in its tour the committee found that it is absolutely necessary to have these eight lights in eight other places, and they so recommended yesterday afternoon. With the exception of taking out a number of small lights, the committee stands just about where it did before the tour was made.

The committee will make a report to the council Monday stating that it will require more than the appropriation of last year to maintain the lights now in use. The report will tell of the result of the investigation and will express the hope that the council will find some means of adding to the appropriation to this department since it is impossible to find lights that can be removed without great inconvenience to citizens.

The Bridge Committee.

The bridge committee of the city council held a meeting yesterday at noon, at which the most important matter under discussion was the Mitchell street viaduct. With the exception of discussing this matter, the committee did nothing of importance.

The communication from President Spencer was read by Chairman Turner and seemed to give general satisfaction. That the viaduct will be erected this year there is now no doubt.

The committee in discussing the matter of the exact position of the bridge, decided to write to the officials of the Southern and Central roads and ask them to each send two engineers here for the purpose of consulting with City Engineer Clayton and taking measurements.

The meeting of the engineers of the roads and the engineer of the city will be one of importance and the details of the construction of the bridge will at that time be decided on.

The committee discussed the viaduct matter at length, but beyond the matter mentioned did nothing of importance.

The plans for the bridge have already been drawn and it is expected that the contract for the construction of the bridge will be let in April, probably before that time.

The work that requires the greatest amount of time is the making of the steel portions of the bridge and fitting them together. After they have been made and shipped here the placing of the bridge in position will be only a matter of about fifty days.

If the plans of the committee work without obstruction, as it seems likely they will, the bridge will probably be ready for use in early fall or perhaps before that time. How soon active work on the construction of the viaduct will begin cannot be stated.

The Cemetery Committee.

The cemetery committee held a very brief session yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Only a small amount of business came before the committee and nothing of importance was done.

The Finance Committee.

The finance committee of the city council will hold a meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock. At this time the matter of appropriating money for the semi-centennial celebration will come up. The amount asked for is $5,000, but what the committee will do can hardly be forecasted.

COUNTY JAIL TO HAVE WATER.

Water Board Met Yesterday and Granted Request of County.

The water board held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock and took up the request of the county, which asks that the city put water in the new jail for the use of the elevators.

After discussing the matter the board decided to let the county have the water, but it will be furnished for the system of elevators which is operated by a tank. The county desired direct pressure, but this would have injured the water pressure in that portion of the city and the board refused to let this be done.

The water will be furnished the jail through a two-inch pipe. The water board adjourned without transacting any other business of importance.

DRANK WHISKY IN THEATER.

Another Member of the Party Comes to Grief—Paid Big Fine.

Lucy Bird, another member of the whisky drinking party which created a sensation at the Grand a few days ago, was arrested and fined $30 and costs of court by Judge Calhoun yesterday.

"I have $26, judge," pleaded the woman; "will that do?"

"Not a copper less than the fine I imposed will do," was Judge Andy's unflinching answer.

"Can I have an hour to go out and get the money?" she asked.

"Not a second."

"Won't you direct the officers to hold me here until my friends can get the money?"

"I will not," said the recorder, "you have been weeding a wide row lately and I intend to put a stop to it."

The woman was sent to the stockade, but had been there only an hour when the fine was paid.

The need of a good spring medicine is almost universal and Hood's Sarsaparilla exactly meets this need. Be sure to get Hood's.

It will be of interest to those who have been benefited by taking Warner's Safe Cure to address either a postal or letter to N. & H., Box 425, Atlanta, Ga. jan 19 tf

For Your Hens.

A good investment—25c worth of Bucher's eggmaker for your hens. jan 27-10t

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.

17 E. Alabama street. Making room for new styles. Call and get bargains in Trunks, Valises, Pocketbooks, etc. Repairing a specialty. 'Phone 230. dec18 6m

FORGETS THE PAST; GOES TO HIS AID

Alice Mayfield Goes to the Bedside of Man Who Deserted Her.

DEATH SHADOW HIDES PAST

Homer Horton's Head Split Open by an Iron Bar.

SHE WATCHES TENDERLY AT HIS BEDSIDE

The Woman for Whom He Deserted Fair Alice Does Not Care if He Dies, but Alice Weeps.

TRUE to the man she loves, even after he has deserted her for another woman, Alice Mayfield is nursing Homer Horton back to life, and that other woman, with callous indifference, does not even care whether he lives or dies.

It is the old, old story of a woman's eternal love and unshaken fidelity. It proves that true love never dies and that a woman scorned can still forgive. It also chronicles the truth that no sacrifice is too great for a woman to make for the man she loves.

Homer Horton and Miss Alice Mayfield are familiar characters to the readers of The Constitution. The first story of their happy young love was told in these columns last September. Then it was a bright romance of two young persons who had loved each other from childhood. But the romance was changed to a tragedy. After the girl had sacrificed everything to come to Atlanta to free her lover from the bars of Fulton county jail; after she had watched for months by his bedside while he lay almost dying and after he had sworn before Judge Walter Colquitt to love her always and to wed her last Christmas day, Homer Horton deserted her, and broke her heart. Down at her home in Fayette county she has been waiting and pining for a day to come when he would come back to her. She has always loved him even though he scorned her.

Day before yesterday Horton met an enemy. Horton is a moonshiner, and enmity is strong among these picturesque characters. The two men fought. It was a desperate struggle. Horton was struck a fearful blow on the head, with a heavy piece of iron. He fell to the ground, and then his enemy beat him almost to death.

The injured man was carried to his home and placed in bed. He lay moaning and groaning and calling the name of that other woman. She did not come. But Alice Mayfield did. News of the fight reached her, and all the love in her woman's heart was stirred to its old passionate strength. She forgot that he had deserted her. She forgot the other woman. She forgot everything but that she loved him.

"I'll go to him and nurse him back to life," she said to her parents, and she went.

When three revenue men from Atlanta called at Horton's house at 1 o'clock yesterday morning to secure some information they found him in bed suffering from his wounds. She was sitting by his bedside tenderly caring for him and eagerly ministering to every want of the big man who had been made as helpless as a babe. She wept softly to herself as she watched his suffering, and she only held his hand the closer when she heard him call the other woman's name. Quietly the revenue men stepped out of the room. Such love as that was sacred, and as they came away they said that Homer Horton was not a man if he did not repay that true woman's love by giving her his heart.

Horton is wanted in a case before the United States court in Atlanta, and he would have been here this week but for his trouble. When he recovers he will come here to stand his trial, and then pretty Alice Mayfield will come with him to swear that she was by his bedside while he lay suffering with fever last August, when the officers say he committed the crime against the government laws.

THE INSURANCE FIELD.

A few days ago one of the workmen in the English-American Loan and Trust Company's new building broke a large plate glass window. The glass was insured in one of the plateglass insurance companies for its full value, about $200, and the amount was promptly paid.

This suggests that contractors for large buildings carry insurance policies of various kinds during erection. For instance, one day when the wind was blowing a gale, some of the roofing was ripped off and loss ensued. This was covered by a cyclone risk, and the contractors recovered.

One or two of the employees were injured by falls during the erection of the building, but the contractors had protected their workmen and themselves by a blanket policy in one of the casualty companies and the company paid the injured men.

Mr. John M. Killian has been appointed a special agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by Messrs. Grant & Johnson, managers. Mr. Killian was with The Constitution some years ago as assistant manager of its job printing department. Later he was with C. P. Byrd & Co., and the Franklin Printing Company. He has a wide acquaintance, good address and a good company to solicit for. That is a winning combination.

Messrs. Fraser & Jenkins have succeeded to the agency of the Northern Assurance Company of London. As managers of the National Surety Company they are doing a large business. The National handles a great volume of railroad and transportation business and its board of directors is composed chiefly of railway officials. Messrs. Fraser & Jenkins are preparing to push the fire business energetically.

A bill has passed its second reading in the Virginia house of representatives forbidding fire insurance companies to combine to fix their rates in Virginia. The bill is known as the Wharton bill. A fight was made to recommit it but this was lost. The bill will be fought hard in the senate. It is aimed partly at the Southeastern Tariff Association.

G. A. Roberts, of Montreal, sub-manager of the Guardian, of London, is short in his accounts. The signature to a number of claims on the company have been found to be forgeries.

The Michigan Mutual Life, of Detroit, has elected the following officers: President, O. R. Looker; vice president, C. A. Kent; second vice president, Hoyt Post; secretary, J. H. Cummings; superintendent of agencies, Theron F. Giddings.

The Bankers' Alliance, of Los Angeles, has asked for the appointment of a receiver. President Curry is in Chicago, negotiating for reinsurance. The liabilities will probably exceed $100,000. The cash assets are about $10,000.

Charles L. Crane, of St. Louis, has been appointed general agent of the Delaware and Baltimore insurance companies for the state of Missouri.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio legislature providing that the state commissioner of insurance shall license associations of individual underwriters when possessed of unimpaired assets amounting to $100,000.

St. Paul, February 3.—The State Fire Insurance Company, of Des Moines, has reported to Insurance Commissioner Dearth that certain blank policies, stolen from their former agents, have been issued and collected for in this state. The supposed culprit is under surveillance and arrests are imminent.

Lincoln, Neb., February 3.—On complaint of J. M. Hall, an Alma merchant, who lost his stock by fire, Auditor Cornell today summoned the Phoenix of Hartford and Fire and Marine insurance companies to appear February 15th to show why they should not be debarred from business in Nebraska. Mr. Hall was insured in these companies and claims they have refused to settle.

The fire losses in Nashville, Tenn., for 1897 amounted to $420,406.28, as against premiums received of $446,697. Of the losses the month of January contributed $282,289.51. The average loss ratio for four years is 57 per cent.

Inspector Lynch, of the Millers and Manufacturers' of Minneapolis, has resigned to accept a position with Mallers, Allen, Fraser & Co., of Chicago, as manager of the southern department for their automatic sprinkler devices. Mr. Lynch is thoroughly posted in automatic sprinkler work and should prove a valuable man for the position.

Much interest is expressed in the probable course of companies in meeting the peculiar demands of Commissioner Campbell, of Michigan, in regard to taxation of gross premiums. It was expected up to the last moment that some company would endeavor to bring about a test case by refusing to pay or deducting reinsurance therefrom. The commissioner is demanding from companies returns based on reinsurance received from other companies and is not allowing corresponding deductions for reinsurance given to other companies.

William D. Chase, of New York, is working on the formation of the National Insurance Company. It is intended that it should write personal accident and burglary business.

Letters from abroad bring the news that a bill is proposed in Sweden antagonistic to foreign companies and likely to shut out nearly all of them. Retaliatory acts by other countries are looked for.

Another midget fire insurance company has been formed which will have its headquarters in Toronto. The company will be known as the Equity Fire Insurance Company. It has an authorized capital of $1,000,000, subscribed capital of $200,000 and paid up capital of $20,000. Its paid up capital appears to be about equal to a modest semi-annual dividend on the authorized capital.

Egg-Makers.

The necessary material for the complete formation of eggs is found in Bucher's eggmaker, 25c per pound. Send for pamphlet. jan 27-10t

Xmas Books and Novelties

in great variety at John A. Miller Co.'s, 19 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
208 Equitable Building. Atlanta, Ga.

SPENCER R. ATKINSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Room 408 Equitable building.

ANDREW J. BRYAN & CO.,
ARCHITECTS.
344 and 346 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.
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R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell,
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
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Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

Names and Addresses.

We furnish names and addresses for sending out catalogues and circulars. Buyer and seller brought together. Press clippings on all subjects. We can push your business.
SOUTHERN PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU
Atlanta, Ga.

To the Honorable Secretary of the State of Georgia: This, the petition of Sims Bray, H. L. Anderson, C. W. O'Connor, Paul Barnett and Robert C. Alston, all of whom reside in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, said state, respectfully petition to be incorporated as a mutual or co-operative insurance company for the purpose of doing a life and accident insurance business, and its principal office shall be in Fulton county, Georgia. The name of said company shall be Georgia Sick and Accident Benefit Association. The kinds of insurance petitioners propose to carry on are life insurance, accident insurance, as well as sick benefits and funeral benefits, and such weekly or monthly indemnities as said company may profit to allow. That the company petitioned to be chartered being a mutual or assessment company, no capital stock will be subscribed to the same.

That petitioners do in good faith intend to go forward without delay to organize said company.

Petitioners respectfully request to be incorporated under the laws of this state for the purpose of doing the kinds of insurance business hereinbefore set out.

Petitioners have given thirty days' notice of their intention to apply for the said charter by publication of this petition in The Atlanta Constitution, the same being a newspaper publishing the legal advertisements of the county where the principal office of said company is to be located, once a week for four weeks before the filing of said petition.

SIMS BRAY,
ROBERT C. ALSTON,
H. L. ANDERSON,
C. W. O'CONNOR,
PAUL BARNETT.
feb 4 4t fri

POPS WILL WAGE AGGRESSIVE FIGHT

Their State Convention Meets in Atlanta March 16th.

TO FORCE AN EARLY CAMPAIGN

Tom Watson Flatly Refuses To Run for Governor.

ORDERS POSTAL CARD VOTE STOPPED

Judge Hines Declares He Will Not Again Accept the Honor—Nomination May Fall to Carter.

THE near approach of the populist state convention has attracted the attention of close political observers throughout the state and a good deal of interest is manifested in the outcome of the third party gathering in this city on the 16th of next month. The pops at that time will nominate a full state ticket and will announce the platform on which they are to wage their fight in the next campaign. They have departed from all political procedure in calling their convention at such an early date—nearly three months sooner than any state convention has ever been called before—and this fact has done more to attract the attention of their opponents than anything else they could do. It means that the democrats will also have to make early nominations and that the campaign is to be a long and lively one.

The gathering of the populists was called by the state executive committee of the people's party, which met here on December 8th. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved 1, That we hereby call a convention of the people's party of the state of Georgia to meet in Atlanta the third Wednesday of March (16th), 1898, to nominate candidates for governor, statehouse officers, judges of supreme court and any other officers of state to be nominated and for such other purposes as said convention deems proper.

"Resolved 2, That each county shall be entitled to twice as many delegates as it has members in the lower house of the general assembly.

"Resolved 3, That we recommend that each county chairman call a meeting as early as practicable to elect delegates to the state convention and that said delegation be full and complete."

Tom Watson Won't Run.

This precipitate action on the part of the pops will unquestionably force an early democratic state convention, because the democrats are honestly desirous of making good their promise of an old-fashioned majority of 100,000 votes, and they do not want any of their opponents to get a start on them. But while the democrats seem to have already decided on most of the candidates that are to make up their state ticket the populists are hopelessly at sea. There is no question that nine out of every ten populists in the state want Tom Watson to run for governor, but the Hon. Tom is one of the minority and he is declining to run with a vigor which discourages his most sanguine supporters. The latter got up a postal card vote in his interest a few weeks ago, but Mr. Watson has ordered it to be stopped with a peremptory tone that is most significant of his future intentions.

It is pretty safe to say that even the present overwhelming sentiment of his party will not induce Mr. Watson to change his mind, and the populist leaders are reluctantly turning to look for another gubernatorial candidate. They are not a very hopeful lot. When the executive committee met here last December there was little enthusiasm manifested. Chairman Cunningham tendered his resignation on account of his being engaged in business in Chicago, but the committee refused to consider it, and by unanimous request it was laid on the table until the state convention. Colonel W. L. Peek, General Phillips and W. D. Hawkins, of the national reorganization committee elected at Nashville, were present and the action of the executive committee of that body was reported to the state executive committee in full.

Will Roast the Democrats.

Judge Hines, the last populist candidate for governor, said yesterday that he would not again accept the nomination, and he declined even to discuss the possibilities already suggested in the newspapers. He said he had heard the Hon. Walter B. Hill, of Macon, spoken of and he spoke in most complimentary terms of Mr. Hill, but he declared it as populistic doctrine to let the convention name its own candidates. Other third party leaders who were approached on the subject said pretty much the same thing, and the consensus of opinion was that nobody knew what was going to be done. With Mr. Watson out of it, the only names mentioned were Representative Branch, of Columbia, and Hogan, of Lincoln, and Senator Yancey Carter, of Hart. It is no secret that the latter is willing to make the race.

The populist platform is to be simply a bitter arraignment of the dominant party in its management of state affairs. The democrats are to be denounced for passing the new convict law and for failing to pass the ballot reform and dispensary bills. Colonel W. L. Peek will be nominated for commissioner of agriculture, and he says he proposes to make it warm for the democratic candidate. None of the other places on the ticket have as yet been sought after by the populists.

WORK ON TELEPHONE SUSPENDS

Cold Weather Freezes Cement and Cannot Be Used on Conduits.

The Atlanta Telephone Company, which is putting down the new system of phones along the streets, has been forced to suspend during the recent cold weather, as the cement with which the conduits are placed together freezes as rapidly as it is made up.

In a few days the contractors for the company from Philadelphia will be in the city and work on laying the wires will soon begin. Fifty carloads of material has been shipped, which is expected to arrive in a short time. Mr. J. S. James, who has been in New York city for the company, will arrive today. He has been in New York buying machinery for his 30,000 spindle cotton mill at Douglasville.



MOTHER'S FRIEND

takes married women through the whole period of pregnancy in safety and comfort. It is used externally and it relaxes the muscles so that there is no discomfort. It prevents and relieves morning sickness, headache and rising breasts, shortens labor and preserves the mother's girlish form.

$1 a bottle at druggists.

Send for a FREE copy of our illustrated booklet about



MOTHER'S FRIEND.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Every day adds new laurels to Atlanta's crowning reputation as being the healthiest city in the United States. Wealthy men who have everything except health and who are willing to spend thousands for relief, continue to come to Atlanta. Yesterday The Constitution published a letter from a Nebraskan who wanted to send a large party of rich health seekers here. He himself had been in Atlanta to find relief from a chronic cold and rheumatism. He was absolutely cured after remaining in this healthful climate for a few weeks and now he wants to tell the good news. The city's wonderful reputation has been spread over the whole country. The United States government put in its reports that Atlanta was the healthiest city, and as his was entirely impartial, it necessarily commanded belief. Yesterday Mr. W. Crighton came to Atlanta for his health. He secured rooms at the Aragon and will be here until he improves. Mr. Crighton is one of the wealthiest men of Louisville, Ky. He has an affection which troubles his shoulder and he heard that Atlanta's climate might benefit him.

Mr. Crighton has just returned from an extended trip to Europe, where he has been in search of health. He visited all of the world-famed health resorts of the old world, but did not improve. He came home and was advised by his physicians to come here. Mr. Crighton talks interestingly of his visit to Europe. He is inclined to think that after all, the best health resorts are to be found in America.

Mr. Leonard Wight, of Lansing, Mich., is at the Leland. Mr. Wight came to Atlanta for his health. He has a bronchial affection which renders it dangerous for him to spend the winters in the rigorous climate of the north. He spent last winter in Atlanta and thinks the climate here unequaled.

Mr. Frank Thompson and wife, of the "Old Homestead" company, are at the Aragon. Mr. Thompson is a son of the well-known actor, Denman Thompson.

Mr. W. F. Huguley, one of the leading manufacturers of West Point, is stopping at the Jackson.

Mr. Thomas Arline, of Wrightsville, Ga., is at the Aragon.

The laundrymen had a banquet at the Aragon last night. The banquet was given by the Atlanta Laundrymen's Association, and was a very pleasant social affair. There were a number of visiting laundrymen and quite a large party surrounded the banquet board. The meeting was entirely a social session and no business was given attention. Every laundryman made a speech and every speech was both funny and interesting. The laundrymen gave their various ideas as to the best way of ironing shirts and discussed other subjects of no relation to their business.

Mr. D. C. Bacon, president of the Atlanta Lumber Company, is in the city. Mr. Bacon has been away to the southwest Georgia pine forests looking after his business.

Mr. Legare Walker, one of the best known real estate men in the state, is stopping at the Aragon. Mr. Walker reports that Macon, his home town, is on a boom. He says that the Central City is building right up and that real estate is valuable down there.

Mr. John Q. Allen, of Buford, Ga., is in the city. Mr. Allen is one of Georgia's most progressive men and is well known in his section.

Mr. Samuel Rexington, of Athens, is in the city.

Mr. D. M. Liddell, of Macon, is at the Jackson.

Mr. D. A. Tompkins, the big cotton manufacturer, left the Marion yesterday for his home in Charlotte.

Mr. E. W. Barrett, editor and proprietor of The Birmingham Age-Herald, came over yesterday to look at the great office buildings over here. He said that it was good for the eyes to see the sky scrapers. He had been under the impression that they were tenantless, but saw his mistake. Mr. Barrett says that Birmingham shows greater business activity now than in a long time. The many industries in and around the city are busy and there is plenty of money in circulation.

Solicitor General Sam Maddox, of Dalton, was down yesterday. He smiled when shown the dispatch stating that Drew N. Peeples was secretary of a Klondike gold mining company on the Pacific coast. Solicitor Maddox says Peeples is in Florida and his friends say he will return to his old home when court convenes.

Dr. Samuel G. Smith, who lectured last night at the Grand was at the Kimball yesterday. He is pastor of the People's church in St. Paul. The church is not denominational in the usual sense. It embraces in its membership the former members of twenty-two denominations. Dr. Smith was formerly a Methodist minister himself and was a presiding elder. He had the best charge up in that conference, but he did not like the idea of moving every three years, and one hundred of his wealthiest members proposed to build a church for him and keep him. So they built a church right in the heart of St. Paul. It has a large auditorium, and when Dr. Smith preaches he has the largest congregations in the city.

Dr. Smith has a lecture on "Social Problems" which has made a great hit. He takes an optimistic view and says that the condition of the people is constantly improving. There are many individual exceptions, but as a whole the world is getting better off. He believes that municipal ownership will extend and that cities will own their own waterworks, lighting plants and street car systems. He believes that government control of corporations will be extended to include everything in the way of trusts. "There will be trusts, and there ought to be," he says; "but they will have to open their books to the government and submit to reasonable profits on their invested capital. Our country is getting richer and the condition of the masses is steadily improving. Great estates accumulated by one man are usually widely distributed in a few generations, and there are many instances of their complete dissipation."

Mr. P. H. Noble, a mining man from Dahlonega, was in Atlanta yesterday. He has been up in White, Habersham, Hall and Lumpkin counties since the first of the year and said that he noted a marked revival in gold mining.

Speaking of the case of Mr. H. H. Bush, the Englishman, at Gainesville, Mr. Noble stated that Mr. Bush's side of the case has never been presented in the papers so far as he has seen. Mr. Bush's friends say that he has been very badly treated, and that he will soon raise the money and pay off Mr. Parker's claim and redeem the stock in the Evelyn gold mine, which was put up as collateral.

MR. FITTEN HAS RETURNED.

He Is Much Improved in Health from His Trip.

Mr. John A. Fitten, who went to Baltimore some time ago for the benefit of his health, has returned to the city and is very much improved.

Mr. Fitten's friends will be pleased to learn of his good health.

Street Committee.

The street committee yesterdy afternoon made a tour of the first, third and fourth wards for the purpose of looking at places in reference to which petitions have been filed with the committee. The committee will report favorably on grading several streets and will act reversely on other petitions.

IMPORTANT TOPICS TO BE DISCUSSED

Quarantine Convention Will Be Full of Interest.

PROMINENT MEN WILL ATTEND

The National Quarantine Question To Be Considered.

CONVENTION MAY BE RATHER LIVELY

There Are Several Quarantine Theories and They Will All Have Their Advocates.

THE quarantine convention to be held in Mobile, Ala., February 9th, promises to be of great interest. The object of the convention is the study of quarantine in its relations to epidemic diseases in general, and to yellow fever especially. It is the intention to have present at the investigation representatives from nearly every profession.

It was thought that by having the convention composed of lawyers, physicians, ministers, railroad officials, journalists, merchants and representatives from the national and state governments, the subjects for discussion would be considered broadly and practically, and with the sole purpose of reaching the wisest solutions.

The national quarantine question will occupy a large portion of the time during the convention. This question has been discussed throughout the country and has many advocates. Of the governors who will attend the convention three favor a national quarantine, while two favor local control.

Governor Atkinson will not attend as was first announced. He will remain in this city to preside over the manufacturing convention to be held at the capitol February 10th.

The quarantine convention will be very interesting. The programme of subjects submitted for discussion and the list of gentlemen invited to lead the discussion are as follows:

1. Quarantine with reference to international rights and interests. Hon. Hannis Taylor, ex-minister to Spain.

Leaders—Hon. Page M. Baker, editor of The Times-Democrat; Hon. L. E. Brooks, of Mobile; Harry Pilans and P. J. Hamilton, of Mobile.

2. Federal and state powers as to quarantine. Hon. E. H. Farrar, of New Orleans.

Leaders—Hon. R. H. Clarke, of Mobile; Hon. W. A. Blount, of Pensacola, Fla.; Mr. Mays, of Jackson, Miss.; Hon. Marshall Miller, of New Orleans; Hon. H. Clay Thompkins, of Montgomery; Mr. Fewell, of Meridian, Miss.; Judge Ladden, ex-chief justice of Florida, of Pensacola; Drs. Stanford, Chaille and Joseph Holt, of New Orleans.

3. Quarantine and commerce from a legal standpoint. Hon. P. W. Meldrim, of Savannah.

Leaders—Hon. Jefferson B. Brown, of Key West; Hon. A. A. Wiley, of Montgomery; Hon. C. S. Adams, of Jacksonville; Harry Pilkams, of Mobile; Hon. J. M. Foster, of Montgomery; Hon. H. T. Sharpe, of Birmingnam.

4. Quarantine as it affects personal rights. Hon. E. H. Briscoe, of Aberdeen, Miss.

Leaders—Hon. James Neville, of Biloxi, Miss.; Judge Avery, of Pensacola; Hon. H. Austell and Hon. L. B. Sheldon, of Mobile; Attorney General W. B. Lamar, of Tallahasse; Hon. John B. Knox, of Anniston; Hon. B. B. Howard, of New Orleans; Hon. A. L. McLeod, of Selma; Hon. M. D. Wickersham, of Mobile.

5. Sanitary inspectors of foreign ports; what is being and can be done in this direction? Dr. S. R. Olliphant, president of Louisiana board of health.

6. Sanitary conditions of foreign ports that menace us most, and what can be done to improve them. Leaders for two preceding subjects, Hon. Hannis Taylor, Dr. B. F. Duke, of Scranton, Miss.; Drs. Goodson, Hodgson, Fonde, Goulthwaite and Howard, of Mobile; Messrs. L. L. Dugar, Hendon and G. B. Thomas, of Mobile, and Dr. H. A. Gant, of Water Valley, Miss.

7. Policing the sea along the south Atlantic and gulf coasts to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases. Dr. J. Y. Porter, state health officer of Florida.

Leaders—Hon. Jefferson B. Browne, of Key West, and Hon. John E. Grady of Apalachicola, Fla.; Dr. E. R. Braggs, of Ocean Springs, Miss.; Dr. P. J. Acker, of Mobile, Ala.

8. National disinfecting station for ships—where located, how operated, under what rules, with what results, and whether others are needed.

This subject offered to marine hospital service.

Leaders—Dr. A. H. Doty, of New York, N. Y.; Dr. H. B. Horlbeck, of Charleston, S. C.; Dr. S. R. Olliphant, president Louisiana board of health; Dr. R. M. Swearingen, state health officer of Texas.

9. State maritime disinfecting stations—how many, where located, how operated, under what rules and with what results.

Leaders—Dr. C. P. Wilkinson and Dr. Joseph Holt, of New Orleans; Dr. T. S. Scales, of Mobile, and other officers in charge of such stations.

10. Medical inspectors of coast towns and cities—how best to provide for. Dr. H. H. Haralson, of Biloxi, Miss.

Leaders—Dr. H. P. Daniel, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. L. F. Saloman, of New Orleans; Dr. F. G. Renshaw, of Pensacola, Fla.; Dr. J. C. LeHardy, of Savannah, Ga.; Dr. S. R. Dunn, of Greenville, Miss.; Dr. W. G. Kiger, of Brunswick, Miss.

11. What steps should be taken in dealing with a first case or cases of infectious or contagious diseases that may reach our towns or cities. Dr. Quitman Kohnke, of New Orleans.

Leaders—Dr. George A. Ketchum, of Mobile; Dr. H. A. West, of Galveston; Dr. S. A. Robinson, of New York; Dr. J. H. Purnell, of Vicksburg; Dr. Rhett Goode, city health officer of Mobile; Dr. S. D. Seelye, of Montgomery; Dr. W. S. Green, of Aberdeen, Miss.

12. National state and local quarantines—how best to adjust their relations. Dr. W. H. Sanders, state health officer of Alabama.

Leaders—Ex-Governor J. M. Stone, of Mississippi; Dr. R. W. Gibbes, of Columbia, S. C.; Dr. E. H. Sholl, of Birmingham; Mayor C. A. Collier, of Atlanta; Dr. B. J. Baldwin, of Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. T. Grange Simons, of Charleston; Dr. Eugene Foster, of Augusta, Ga.; Dr. D. F. Stuart, of Houston, Tex.

13. The policy of depopulating cities infected with yellow fever—if undertaken, how best to accomplish. Dr. Felix Formento, of New Orleans.

Leaders—Dr. Glenn Andrews, of Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. Wirt Johnston, of Jackson, Miss.; Dr. S. R. Olliphant, of New Orleans; Dr. J. J. Castellanos, of New Orleans; Dr. Rhett Goode, city health officer of Mobile; Dr. G. W. Trimble, Greenville, Miss.; Dr. H. S. Gully, of Meridian, Miss.

14. To what places may refugees from localities infected with yellow fever go, and how should they be managed and cared for. (To be assigned.)

Leaders—Dr. J. D. Plunket, president state board of health of Tennessee; Dr. James M. Holloway, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. R. P. Huger, of Anniston, and Dr. J. G. Palmer, of Opelika, Ala.; Dr. E. C. Goodrich, of Augusta, Ga.

15. Pratique and health certificates. Dr. N. R. Clarke, Meridian, Miss.

Leaders—Dr. C. M. Drake, Atlanta; Dr. Wirt Johnston, Jackson, Miss.; Dr. F. Formento, New Orleans; Dr. F. G. Renshaw, Pensacola; C. C. Harvey, of New Orleans; Dr. J. P. Burniss, of Selma, Ala.; Dr. R. W. Rowland, Flora, Miss.

16. Quarantinable Diseases — What are they and how should they be dealt with? Dr. Warren E. Anderson, Pensacola.

Leaders—Dr. F. Grange Simons, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. L. Saloman, New Orleans; Dr. C. W. Trueheart, Galveston, Tex.; Dr. G. H. Douglass, Morgan City, La.; Dr. J. H. Purnell, Vicksburg, Miss.; Dr. E. H. Sholl, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. R. W. Gibbes, Columbia, S. C.

17. Infection—How conveyed, and periods of incubation of infectious diseases?

Disinfection—General principles of. Dr. L. F. Reynaud, member of Louisiana state board of health.

Leaders—Dr. E. D. Bondurant, Mobile; Dr. John Guiteras, Philadelphia; Dr. P. E. Archinard, New Orleans; Dr. S. A. Robinson, New York; Dr. R. L. Marechal, Mobile; Dr. R. S. Woodson, United States army; Dr. P. N. Owen, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. J. J. Archinard, New Orleans; Professor A. L. Metz, New Orleans.

18. Quarantine and the Mails—How practically to deal with the latter when proper authority has decided that they should be disinfected. Representatives of the postal department and others.

19. Management of railroad trains during an epidemic of yellow fever from a medical standpoint. Dr. Glenn Andrews, of Montgomery.

Leaders—Surgeons Murray and Carter, of the marine service; Dr. Rhett Goode, of Mobile; Dr. N. L. Clarke, of Meridian; Dr. Keith Fonde, of Citronelle; Dr. P. J. Glass, of Mobile.

20. Management of railroad trains during an epidemic of yellow fever, from a railroad standpoint. Hon. E. L. Russell, vice president Mobile and Ohio railroad.

Leaders—President George C. Smith, Western railroad, of Atlanta; Vice President Cecil Gabbett, of the Georgia and Alabama railroad, Savannah, Ga.; Mr. John M. Bridges, Selma, Ala.; General Agent H. C. Leake, of the Illinois Central railroad; General Passenger Agent W. C. Rinearson, of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company; Superintendent J. I. McKinney, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad; Superintendent Downs, of the Western railroad, of Atlanta; Superintendent Charles Clarke, of the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

21. Agents and methods of disinfecting houses, freights, baggage, etc., and the classification of freights as to their liability of conveying infection. Professor Charles A. Mohr, of Mobile.

Leaders—Professor A. L. Metz, of New Orleans; Drs. Carter and White, of the marine hospital service Dr. Glenn Andrews, of Montgomery.

22. What constitutes an original package, in transit? Captain G. A. Williams, ex-president bureau of freight and transportation, of New Orleans.

Leaders—A. J. Russell, Esq., of Meridian; Mayor J. C. Bush, of Mobile; Mr. George H. Dunlap, of Mobile; Mr. Robert Neville, of Mobile.

23. What may be done to check the spread of, and to exterminate yellow fever after it has become prevalent in a city. Dr. George A. Ketchum, of Mobile.

Leaders—Dr. Edmond Souchon, of New Orleans; Dr. Wirt Johnson, of Jackson, Miss.; Dr. Felix Formento, of New Orleans; Dr. J. G. Thomas, of Mobile; Dr. C. H. Franklin, Union Springs, Ala.; Surgeon Murray, of the marine hospital service.

24. Boards of Health—Of whom should they be composed, and how should they be appointed? To whom should the practical admin stration of quarantine be committed? Dr. E. H. Sholl, of Birmingham.

Leaders—Dr. J. T. Searcy, of Tuskaloosa; Dr. J. F. Hunter, of Jackson, Miss.; Dr. Quitman Kohnke, of New Orleans; Dr. Eugene Foster, of Augusta; Dr. J. E. Gaston, of Montgomery; Rev. H. C. Semple, S. J., of New Orleans.

25. Practical difficulties in diagnosing yellow fever. Dr. J. H. Purnell, of Vicksburg, Miss.

Leaders—Dr. John Guiteras, of Philadelphia; Dr. G. M. Holloway, of Louisville, Ky.; Dr. L. Saloman, of New Orleans; Dr. J Lewis Horsey, of Fernandina; Dr H. A. Gant, of Mississippi; Dr. Goronway Owen and Dr. S. R. Olliphant, of Mobile, Ala.; Dr. B. F. Calhoun, of Beaumont, Tex.

26. Recent discovery of a method of early diagnosis of yellow fever. Dr. P. E. Archinard, of New Orleans.

Leaders—Dr. John Guiteras, of Philadelphia; Dr. E. D. Bondurant, of Mobile; Dr. George S. Browne, of Birmingham; Dr. R. S. Woodson, of United States army.

27. Quarantine and the country town. Dr. W. W. Mangum, of Georgiana, Ala.

Leaders—Dr. E. J. Conyngton, Decatur, Ala.; Dr. H. G. Perry, of Greenville, Ala.; Dr. S. H. Henderson, of Brewton, Ala.; Dr. C. M. Murray, Ripley, Miss.; Dr. O. B. Quinn, McComb City, Miss.

28. Camps of refuge and of detention. Surgeon R. D. Murray, of the marine hospital service.

29. A national bureau of public health. Dr. U. O. B. Wingate, of Milwaukee.

Leaders—Hon. Page M. Baker, editor of The Times-Democrat, New Orleans; Dr. C. M. Drake, of Atlanta; Hon. Jeff B. Browne, of Key West; Hon. John E. Grady, of Apalachicola; Hon. F. H. Richardson, of Atlanta; Mr. S. P. Schotter, of Savannah, Ga.; Dr. S. D. Seelye, Montgomery.

30. National quarantine. Dr. C. M. Drake, of Atlanta.

Leaders—Dr. R. M. Swearingen, of Texas; Dr. H. B. Horlbeck, of Charleston; Hon. F. G. Bromberg, of Mobile; Hon. E. H. Farrar, of New Orleans; Dr. A. H. Doty, of New York; Hon. W. Glenn, of Atlanta; Hon. E. L. Russell, of Mobile; Dr. L. L. Hill, Montgomery, Ala.

31. The relations of the press to epidemics and quarantine. Hon. Erwin Craighead, editor Mobile Register.

Leaders—Representatives of New Orleans Times-Democrat, New Orleans Picayune, L'Abeille De La Nouvelle-Orleans, Montgomery Advertiser, Charleston News and Courier, Jacksonville Times-Union and other papers.

32. Epidemics and quarantine from a religious standpoint. Rev. H. C. Semple, S. J., New Orleans.

Leaders—Rev. D. A. Planck, D.D., of Mobile; Bishop Sessums, of New Orleans; Rabbi Leuchi, of New Orleans; Rev. W. F. Hurt, of Mobile.

33. Epidemics and quarantine from the ethical and humane points of view. Rev. George B. Eager, D.D., of Montgomery.

Leaders—Rev. B. M. Palmer, D.D., of New Orleans; Rabbi Heller, of New Orleans; Rev. A. C. Hart, of Mobile.

34. Experiences of a quarantine officer in the recent epidemic. Dr. Maxime Landry, of New Orleans.

35. Unnecessary regulations in the name of quarantine in the recent epidemic. Dr. R. McW. Cunningham, of Birmingham.

36. Problem of the cost entailed by the recent epidemic of yellow fever.

37. The introduction of yellow fever into the country in the past—from what places introduced and how, and the mortality of yellow fever as compared with that of other infectious and contagious diseases. Dr. J. B. Elliott, of New Orleans.

(Open for discussion.)

MILLER IN HIS OLD CELL.

The Counterfeiter Was Resentenced Yesterday—Got Two Years.

Five years ago Henry Miller placed a pistol to the head of the jailer of Fulton county and with Asbury Gentry walked out to freedom. Last night he passed the hours in the same cell which he left five years ago, and as he looked out through the bars he said he was sorry he ever escaped.

Miller is in the same cell and sleeps upon the same bunk. But he is there under different conditions. Before he was allowed the liberties usually accorded to a United States prisoner, for the only crime charged against him was counterfeiting. Now he has a big chain around his leg, and if he wanted to escape he would find it impossible.

Miller was under sentence of two years when he escaped from jail. He was carried to the United States court and resentenced yesterday.

Judge Newman gave the prisoner two years in the Ohio penitentiary and imposed a fine of $500. This was the same as the old sentence. Miller took the sentencing coolly and he cast a friendly glance around at the familiar sights of the United States courtroom while the judge pronounced the punishment.

Miller's case was one of an unusual nature. He escaped and was at large four years. During this time his two years' sentence expired, although he had never served a day. When he was captured last week it was found that it would be necessary to resentence him, as his original sentence dated from January 1, 1893.

Miller's capture is considered to be very fortunate, as the officers believe that he came here to lead a gang of burglars, which they think was headed for Atlanta. Miller will be sent to Columbus, O., within the next two weeks.

Old Presbyterian Church Burns.

New Albany, Ind., February 3.—The First Presbyterian church, the largest in the city, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The total loss will be $50,000. It was insured for $20,000. The fire was caused by a defective flue. The First National bank building, adjoining, was damaged $2,500, covered by insurance. The church was built in 1852. The congregation recently celebrated its eightieth anniversary.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

Thursday, February 3, 1898.

MACON CIRCUIT.

32. Argument concluded.
36. James Marshall et al. v. S. W. R. R. Co. Argued.
37. Mayor, etc., of Macon, v. T. J. Dykes Argued.
38. Withdrawn.
39. J. O. Seamans v. S. Hoge. Continued.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

SCHOOL BOARD IN BUSY SESSION

Board of Education Discusses Important Matters Yesterday.

PROF. LANDRUM IS SECRETARY

No Action Toward Electing a Treasurer Was Taken.

REFUSED TO CONSIDER DR. HILLYER'S BOOK

Salaries Are Cut 7 1-2 Per Cent and Changes Are Made in Calhoun Street School.

THE board of education held an important meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of Superintendent W. F. Slaton. Mayor Collier and Mr. Turner were the only absentees. Mr. Luther Z. Rosser, recently elected a member of the board from the seventh ward, was introduced and installed.

The office of secretary had been left vacant by the resignation of Mr. E. C. Merry and some discussion arose as to who should succeed him. It was finally decided not to elect a member of the board to the position, but to have the assistant superintendent act in that capacity. In consideration of the added work placed upon this position, the salary connected with it was raised $200 per annum. Mr. L. M. Landrum, the present assistant superintendent, began his new duties at once.

No treasurer was elected and it is not probable that one will be. It is the intention of the board to leave this office vacant or to abolish it entirely. The city treasurer may be required to act as treasurer for the board.

The resignation of Miss Harriet Thompson, of the first grade, Calhoun street school, was accepted and Miss Emma Tuller, teacher of the third grade in the same school, was promoted to the vacancy. Miss Julia Brenner who has been on the supernumerary list for several years, was elected to the vacancy caused by the promot on of Miss Tuller.

Judge Henry Hillyer appeared before the board with a plea for the textbook on Bible morality, written by Dr. S. T. Hillyer and which has been strongly advocated. He was given a hearing by the board, and after he left it was decided to indefinitely postpone action on the adopt on of the book. This probably settles the question.

The salaries of all employees connected with the schools were cut 7½ per cent for the month of January. This was done because the board found the appropriat on short. Hereafter the question of cutting salaries will be left to the finance committee.

The monthly report of Superintendent Slaton was received. It showed a prosperous condition, but contained nothing unusual further than to recommend that a few needed repairs be made to some of the buildings. Superintendent Slaton and Assistant Superintendent Landrum were granted leaves of absence to attend the national meeting of superintendents to be held n Chattanooga on February 22d, 23d and 24th.

A communcation was read from State School Commissioner Glenn, advocating that a school census be taken. The board preferred not to act on the question, and it was referred to the finance committee.

The matter of adopting supplementary readers in the first three grades of the grammar schools was brought up. This was strongly advocated by several members of the board, but no action was taken. The question was referred to a committee to be composed of all grammar school teachers. They will report what they think of the matter at the next meeting and the board will be guided in a large degree by what they say.

Mrs. E. P. Black's petition asking the aid of the board in an entertainment to be given at exposition park on February 22d was read. Mrs. Black desired that the board allow her to use the school children as a chorus. The petition was referred to Musical Director Davis, with the provision that none of the children were to be forced or coerced into the entertainment.

The board adjourned at 6 o'clock.

ED CRAWFORD IS OUT OF JAIL.

He Is Pardoned and Was Given His Liberty Yesterday.

Ed Crawford was released from the county jail yesterday. A petition was presented to the pardoning board at the capitol by his mother and father, who have never deserted him, and later the governor, acting upon the recommendation of the board, issued a pardon, which was immediately sent to the sheriff and from him to the county jailer.

Crawford has been in jail about nine months, six months awaiting trial and three months under sentence. He had several charges presented against him, but every time came clear. Finally he pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor and was sentenced to three months in the jail and to pay a fine of $150. It was shown to the pardoning board that he had been in jail six months before his trial.

Ed and his brother, Will, were arrested about the same time and the latter is still in jail awaiting trial, and he expects to come clear, as he has done before.

The Crawfords say that the arrest of the boys is a persecution on the part of officers.

The father of the two young men said yesterday:

"Ed is no criminal, for he has never been convicted of a crime. His sentence was for a misdemeanor. All persons should be treated justly and especially those who are unfortunate to be placed in prison where they cannot help themselves."

Will Crawford expects to be a free man in a short while.

STAMP ORDINANCE NOT READY.

City Attorney Will Investigate—Mr. Byck Explains.

The stamp ordinance to be presented to the city council Monday opposing the International Trading Stamp Company has not yet been prepared by City Attorney Anderson and will probably not be prepared until he has made further investigations of the law on the matter.

Mr. Byck states he did not wish to convey the idea at the meeting Wednesday that Mr. Chamberlin desired to break up the stamp company, but if the stamp company was not here they would be satisfied, as the Chamberlin-Johnson-Dubose Company does not wish to antagonize its brother merchants. As long as the stamp company is here, however, the Chamberlin-Johnson-Dubose Company will be in it.

The trading stamp people gained a decisive victory in Tennessee yesterday. Opposition to the company developed in Chattanooga, and an unsuccessful effort was made to have the city council place a tax of $500 on the stamp firm and $250 on each merchant using them.

When the council refused to adopt this measure the matter was taken to the legislature and yesterday the bill providing for such a tax to be levied by the state was defeated.

Two Strong Ideas.

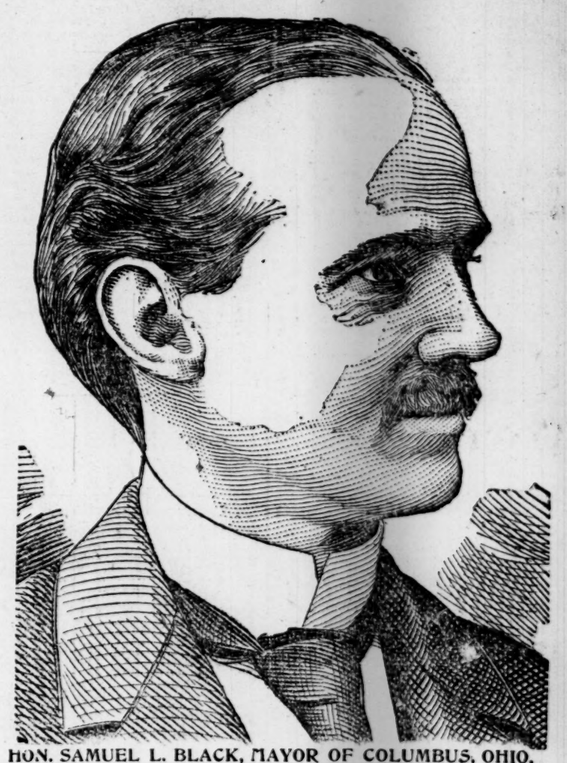
Schley County Journal: "High taxes and 5-cent cotton don't go well together; and that is the opinion of the great toiling masses, who will make Candler governor.

The Mayor of Columbus, Ohio,

Writes an Open Letter to the People of the United States.

Carter of Missouri, Thompson of South Dakota, Draper of Tennessee, and Others Write Letters About

The American Catarrh Remedy—Pe-ru-na.



HON. SAMUEL L. BLACK, MAYOR OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
CITY OF COLUMBUS.

To Whom It May Concern:

I can most cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na as of the very greatest possible benefit in cases of catarrh and other diseases of the mucous membrane. This remedy has established itself in the minds of the people as of the greatest possible worth and genuineness.

I have known Dr. Hartman for a number of years and am pleased to say that he is one of the leading citizens of this city, a man of the very highest standing and character in the community.

Respectfully, SAMUEL L. BLACK.

Pelvic Catarrh.



MRS. MARY F. BARTHOLOMEW.
St. Francisville, Ill.

About twelve years ago I was afflicted with female trouble. I doctored with several skilled doctors, but kept getting worse until I became bedfast. I remained in this condition almost two years, having had four physicians tending me, but got no better. In Dr. Hartman's female book I found a case just like mine, and concluded to write to Dr. Hartman for advice. I am never sorry I did so, for I owe my life to Dr. Hartman and Pe-ru-na. My friends and neighbors never expected to see me well again; but thank God and Dr. Hartman for my recovery. I am able to be up and assist in my household duties. I think my recovery is a surprise to every one that knew me. My appetite was so poor I could not eat anything scarcely; but now I can eat anything without pain. My bowels are regular; I have no trouble with them. I cannot praise your medicines enough.

MARY F. BARTHOLOMEW.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh.

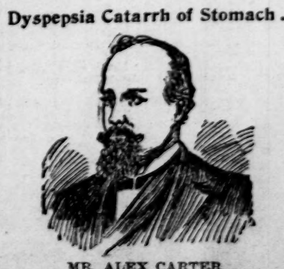


MR. OSCAR THOMPSON,
Toronto, S. D.

I was afflicted for several years with that dreadful disease known as chronic catarrh of the head and nose. After trying various catarrh cures without getting any relief, I began to take Pe-ru-na with immediate good results. I had severe pains in the head and nose; I could not be free of a constant desire to clear the throat of mucus, and my nose was entirely stopped up. I was getting very weak and low-spirited. After taking a course of Pe-ru-na I feel better than I have for five years and have no symptoms of my former troubles remaining. I am quite able to do my usual work without fatigue. I have every reason to believe that my excellent health at present is the direct result of taking Pe-ru-na, without which I should have been dead by this time without a doubt.

OSCAR THOMPSON.

Dyspepsia Catarrh of Stomach.



MR. ALEX CARTER,
Van Buren, Carter County, Mo.

I had been troubled with dyspepsia and indigestion since 1879. In 1890 I took la grippe and pneumonia, and since then I could not rest day or night. The best physicians in the country could do me no good. I visited the Mullanphy hospital in St. Louis and received no benefit. The attending physician told me I had narrowing of the outlet of the stomach, and the only remedy was to have it cut out, which I refused to have done. I then visited a great many mineral springs to find relief, among which were West Baden, Ind.; Las Vegas Hot Springs, New Mexico; Sweet Springs, Mo., and Manitou, Col. I also took a great many different kinds of medicine recommended for dyspepsia, but found no relief.

Last February I read a testimonial for Pe-ru-na in The Central Baptist that suited my case, and I determined at once to try it. I have taken two bottles of Peruna and four of Man-a-lin, and I feel like a new man. None of my friends believed I would get well. I would not take any money for the good your remedies have done me. I think your medicines are all you claim them to be. I inclose my photograph.

ALEX CARTER.

A Family Medicine.



MR. AND MRS. B. A. HARRISON,
Rison, Ark.

Nothing too good can be said of your medicines. They are better than you represent them. My husband, daughters and myself recommend your medicines as the best medicines we ever took for any disease. When I began using your medicines I only weighed 126 pounds; now I weigh 147. My husband can recommend the medicines as highly as I can.

MRS. B. A. HARRISON.

(Catarrh of Lungs Consumption.)



MR. J. W. DRAPER,
Gainsboro, Tenn.

For many years I had been a continual sufferer from that dreadful disease, chronic catarrh. I gave up hopes of ever being relieved. I tried every remedy my friends recommended, but all in vain. Finally I took my bed. My friends had all given me up to die, believing me to be in the last stages of consumption. Having a bottle of your medicine in the room, I began to take it, and in a few days felt so well that I got up. I continued its use and kept on improving all the time until I am now almost a sound man. Can do as hard a day's work as almost any man. This happened four years ago.

J. W. DARPER.

A FREE BOOK.

"Winter Catarrh" is the title of a little book published by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O. The book consists of popular lectures on chronic catarrh delivered at the Surgical hotel, Columbus, O., by Dr. Hartman. Sent free to any address.

CONTINUES BEARISH

Opening Changes in Stocks Yesterday Were Mixed.

REALIZING STILL A FEATURE

Strength in Stocks Was Confined to Spots, General Tendency Continuing Toward Lower Plane.

New York, February 3.—The strength of today's stock market was confined to spots and the general tendency continued toward a lower plane on realizing sales. Pressure by the bear traders was marked, and the outside support afforded by buying orders through commission houses was considerably less. There was a strong tone in a few individual stocks, and advances in others were brought about by manipulation. London also bought some securities here. All causes combined, however, did not avail to maintain prices in the general list, and the average level of the market sagged to a lower basis. The most conspicuous movement of the day was in Great Northern preferred, which added 12 more points to its recent upward course, making its gain thus far for the week 26 points. The supply of this stock in the street at any time is exceedingly light, and urgent demand for even a small volume raises the price very quickly. The methods of operation on this road and its financial relations to its subsidiary companies makes the stock attractive at any time on the general possibility of readjustments of relations, and the advance this week gives strong ground for supposing that the general possibilities are shaping into concrete form. There was nothing in the news of the day to warrant a statement as to what that concrete form may be. Over 3,000 shares changed hands during the day. Baltimore and Ohio also showed continued strength, grounded on vague rumors of the approaching completion of the reorganization plan, for which there was no authentic warrant. Norfolk and Western preferred advanced over a point at one time on the strength of yesterday's 1 per cent dividend declaration, the buying of the stock for London account being particularly good. Almost all of the gain was lost in a late reaction. The coalers were favorably affected as a group by the prevailing cold weather, but they failed to hold their gain. Rubber preferred enjoyed an advantage from the current demand for overshoes created by the storm. The Vanderbilts were strong at times, Michigan Central being brought into the talk of consolidation. Sugar also ruled above yesterday's closing price. Other exceptions to the prevailing weakness might be named, but they were not conspicuous, and none held all of their advance. Union Pacific preferred was very largely dealt in, and rose sharply over last night's close, but fell below before the close. The activity of the market showed a clear falling off from the recently prevailing average.

The active interest in the bond market was much better held, the general level being higher and some sharp gains being scored. Total sales, $5,610,000.

Government bonds were strong all around. United States 2s advanced ½, the new 4s, the new 5s and the old 4s registered ¼, and the old 4s coupon ⅛ bid.

The total sales of stocks today were 309,000 shares, including Baltimore and Ohio 27,640, Chesapeake and Ohio 4,951, Great Northern preferred 3,143, Louisville and Nashville 7,297, Manhattan 12,225, Michigan Central 4,700, Hawaiian 3,785, Reading preferred 20,379, Missouri Pacific 7,870, New Jersey Central 3,029, New York Central 4,038, North American 6,500, Northern Pacific 5,520, Northern Pacific preferred 13,470, Reading 9,231, St. Paul 8,228, Union Pacific 13,696, People's Gas 3,785, Consolidated Gas 3,900, Sugar 10,193.

Money on call easy, 1¼@1¾ per cent; last loan 1¾; prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85@4.85¼ for demand and at $4.83¾@4.82⅞ for sixty days; posted rates $4.83½ and $4.86; commercial bills $4.82.

Silver certificates 56¼@57¼c.
Bar silver 56⅝c.
Mexican dollars 45½c.
Government bonds strong.
State bonds dull.
Railroad bonds strong.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	12¾	St. Paul	95⅛
do preferred	30⅞	do preferred	145
Baltimore & Ohio	18	St. Paul & Om	75⅝
Canada Pacific	87⅛	do preferred	148
Canada Southern	54⅜	St. P. & M. M.	130
Central Pacific	14⅛	Southern Pacific	20
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	Southern R'y	9
Chicago & Alton	165½	do preferred	31
C., B. & Q.	99⅛	Texas & Pacific	12
Chi. & E. Ill.	59⅛	Union Pacific	35
C. C. C. & St. L.	36¼	U. P. Den. & Gulf	8⅝
do do pref	80	Wabash	7⅛
Del. & Hudson	113	do preferred	18⅝
Del., Lack. & W'n	156	Wheeling & L. Erie	2⅛
Del. & R. G.	13	do preferred	13
do preferred	50⅜	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	14⅛	Adams Express	160
do 1st preferred	38⅛	American Express	119
Fort Wayne	170	United States	41
Great Northern pref	160⅝	Wells Fargo	114
Hocking Valley	7	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	103	A. Cot. Oil	21⅛
Lake Erie & West'n	16½	do preferred	76⅝
do preferred	70½	American Spirits	8¼
Lake Shore	191	do preferred	21
Louisville & Nash	59⅛	Am. Tobacco	88⅜
Manhattan	117⅛	do preferred	114
Met. Street R'y	147½	Peoples Gas	97⅜
Michigan Central	107⅛	Consolidated Gas	191¼
Minn. & St. L.	26¼	C. C. Co.	175
do do 1st pref	85⅛	Colo. F. & Iron	24¼
Missouri Pacific	33⅛	do preferred	70
Mobile & Ohio	30⅜	Gen. Electric	36⅜
Mo., K. & T.	13⅛	Illinois Steel	53
do preferred	39⅜	La Clede Gas	43¼
Chicago, Ind. & L.	9⅛	Lead	35⅝
do preferred	33	do preferred	108
N. J. Central	96⅛	Nat'l Lin. Oil	18
N. Y. Central	118⅜	Pacific Mail	31⅛
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	14⅛	Pullman Palace	176⅜
do do 1st pref	75	Silver Certificates	56⅛
do do 2d pref	39	Stnd. Rope & Twine	4
Norfolk & West	14⅛	Sugar	137⅛
North American Co.	5⅛	do preferred	113
Northern Pacific	27⅛	T. C. & I	24⅛
do preferred	67⅛	U. S. Leather	7
Ontario & Western	18	do preferred	65
Ore. R. & Nav	52	U. S. Rubber	16⅜
Ore. Short Line	24⅛	do preferred	66⅛
Pittsburg	168	Western Union	91⅛
Reading	22⅛	Northwestern	125½
Rock Island	92⅛	do preferred	167
St. L. & S. F.	7⅛	C. G. W.	13⅝
do do pref	53⅛		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg	128⅛	N. Y. Central 1sts	117¼
do coupon	128¾	N. J. Cent. 5s	114
U. S. 4s	113⅛	N. Carolina 6s	125
do coupon	114⅜	do 4s	105
do 2ds	100	Northern Pac. 1sts	117
U. S. 5s reg	113⅛	do 3s	63
do 5s coupon	113⅛	do 4s	97⅜
District 3 65s	117	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	107
Ala. Class A	107⅛	Nor. & W. 6s	125
do Class B	107⅛	Northwest Consols	142⅛
do Class C	100	do deb. 5s	118
do Currency	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	115
Atchison 4s	94	do 4s	96
do adj. 4s	61⅛	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	125⅜
Canada So. 2nds	110⅝	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	100
Can. Pac. 1sts		O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	112¼
Chicago Terminals	86	do 5s, t. r.	61
C. & Ohio 5s	113⅛	Pacific 6s of '95	104
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅛	Reading 4s	86⅜
D. & R. G. 1sts	110	Rio Grande W. 1sts	84⅜
D. & R. G. 4s	95	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	93
East Tenn. 1sts	107	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	118⅜
Erie Gen. 4s	71¼	St. Paul Consols 7s	140
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	74	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	121
Gen. Elec. 5s	100⅝	do 5s	115
G. H. & S. A. 6s	103	S. Caro. non-fund	
do 2ds	103	Southern Ry 5s	93⅛
H. & T. Cent. 5s	109⅛	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	57
do con. 6s	106	Tenn. new set 3s	88
Iowa C. 1sts	100	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	101
Kan. P. Con., t. r.	111¼	do Rg. 2nds	38⅛
L. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	120	Union Pac. 1sts	127⅛
		U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	53⅛
La. new consols 4s	102⅛	Wab. 1st 5s	109⅜
L. & N. Uni. 4s	87⅛	do 2ds	80⅛
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	109⅜
M. K. T. 2ds	65⅛	Virginia centuries	70⅛
do 4s	91⅛	do deferred	3

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, February 3.—London sent higher prices for Americans this morning, which caused some covering by the professionals, who have been trying for three days to bring about a substantial reaction. Yesterday's depressions were on absurd rumors regarding a great banking establishment.

Today the supposed delay in Manhattan extension on account of trouble with rapid transit commissioners was used as a lever to bring about realizing, but the stock was bought by insiders on all declines, and to offset it was the good earnings of St. Paul, the reorganization and expected funding scheme of the Baltimore and Ohio and the general favorable impression regarding the condition of all railway properties, cheap money and confidence in the financial policy of the administration.

The market was dull and irregular, but well held with prospects of much higher prices.

Central Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, February 3.—Opening changes were mixed Thursday, but indications pointed to a continuance of bear pressure. Manhattan was apparently the center of the bear attack, while the cold weather prevalent throughout the east favorably affected the Coalers, which exhibited fractional gains.

Reading firsts were purchased quite actively on prospects of a dividend declaration and sales to European interests of the major portion of the syndicate's holdings.

Large operators were reported as still inclined to realize, and the public demand was directly responsible for the maintenance of values on some issues.

Sentiment on Union Pacific was strongly bullish, and despite a disposition on the part of leading dealers to sell the Northern Pacific insiders were reported as holding their stocks for higher prices.

The granger roads earnings for January were considered favorable and suggested that the old leaders would come to the front as soon as the feeling of uncertainty dominant at present is overcome. St. Paul earnings for the fourth week of January increased $100,183 and for the month an increase of $250,858 is shown, while since July 1, 1897, they increased $2,484,483.

Rock Island estimated January earnings, gross $1,238,457, an increase of $217,651 over last year.

Bull points are being freely circulated on Denver and Rio Grande preferred, and a 10 point advance inside of 60 days is predicted.

The directors of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the first preferred, payable March 1st, out of the net earnings for the year of 1897.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, February 3.—The stock market today was steady throughout, and most of the list showed some gain from the closing prices of yesterday. Consolidated Gas was the strongest in the list, followed by Lake Shore. The grangers were well taken care of, and as a rule the entire list fared well.

There has been a two-days' reaction in the stock market. The trading element still believe in a further decline. The selling yesterday, however, had an extremely foolish basis, so far as it related to the disclosures in connection with one of the strongest and most prominent banks in this city. The whole matter has been thoroughly explained in a manner complimentary to the good sense and judgment of the officers of the bank. The incident, while unfortunate, furnishes poor argument on the bear side in the face of stronger and more strenuous favorable conditions. There are some good judges of speculation who think that a short interest was created yesterday on advance information of this incident entirely out of proportion to its importance.

STOCK.	Opening	High	Low	Thursday's Closing Bids.	Wednesday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	12¾	12¾
do. preferred	30⅞	31	30⅜	30⅜	30⅞
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	137¼	138⅜	137⅛	137⅛	137
C., C., C. & St. L.	36¾	36⅝	36¼	36¼	36¾
C. B. & Q.	99⅛	100	99⅛	99⅛	99⅝
People's Gas	97⅜	98⅛	97⅜	97⅝	97⅝
Canada Southern	55¼	55¼	54⅜	54⅜	54½
D. L. & W.	......	......	......	156	156½
Erie	......	......	......	14⅛	14⅝
Edison Gen. Elec.	37⅛	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
Amer'n Tobacco	89¼	89¼	88⅝	88⅜	89
Jersey Central	96⅛	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96¼
Lake Shore	191¼	193	191	191	189½
National Lead	......	......	......	35⅛	35⅛
L. & N.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	59⅝
Missouri Pacific	34	34	33⅛	33⅛	33⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	16⅛	19	16⅛	18	16⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅜
Northwestern	126¼	126¼	125½	125½	125½
Southern Railway	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	9
do preferred	31⅛	31⅛	31	31	31⅛
North'n Pac. pref.	67⅛	68	67⅛	67⅛	67⅝
New York Central	118⅝	119⅛	118⅛	118⅜	118⅛
Omaha	76⅛	76⅛	75⅛	75⅛	76
Pacific Mail	31⅛	32	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Reading	23⅛	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	23⅜
Rock Island	92⅛	93	92⅛	92⅛	92⅝
St. Paul	95⅛	96	95⅛	95⅛	95⅝
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅝	35	35	35⅝
Am'n Cotton Oil	......	......	......	21⅛	22
Western Union	91⅛	92⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅝
Am'n Spirits Co.	......	......	......	8⅛	8⅛
U. S. Leather Pref	65⅛	65⅛	65	65	65
Manhattan	118	118⅛	117⅛	117⅛	118⅛

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	103	Atl'nta 4s	104
Ga. 3½s, 20 to 40 years	102	Aug'ta 7s, L. D.	108⅛
Ga. 4½s, 1915	116	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	110	Columbus 5s	103⅛
Atl'nta 6s, 1902	118	Waterw'rks 6s	101
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	113	Rome 5s	101⅛
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	100	S. C. Car. 4½s	107⅛
Atl'nta 6s, L. D.	115	Newn'n 6s L. D.	106
Atl'nta 5s, L. D.	110	Chatta. 5s, 1911	105
Atl'nta 4½s	104½	Col., S. C. grd d 1s & 4s, 1913	87
		Ala. Class A	107¼

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	113	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	119
Ga. 6s, 1922	114	do income, 1900	102
Ga. Pac. 1st	119		
C. C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	108		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	180	185	Aug. & Sav	93
Southwestern	93	94	A. & W. P	102
			do deben	101

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s 133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s 116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s 100

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, manager.

	1898.	1897.
Monday	$259,738 31	$276,860 54
Tuesday	210,874 87	208,562 34
Wednesday	294,512 26	276,106 73
Thursday	359,813 80	227,311 53
Total	$1,164,939 24	$988,841 14

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, February 3.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock markets were irregular to dull today, the reaction being most marked in all stocks directly by Klondike influences.

There was a sharp fall in Grand Trunk, good traffic returns being offset by a report of a pending rupture with the Canadian Pacific.

Foreign stocks were good on Paris buying, and mines were better for the same reason.

The general feeling at the moment is to secure profits on Americans, but there is a firm undertone.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, February 3.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $223,351,092; gold reserve $164,475,532.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, February 3.—Cattle were stronger under the influence of an active general demand, desirable offerings averaging about 10c higher. Common to fair dressed beef $3.90@4.25; good to choice shipping $4.75@5.25; export cattle, fancy beeves, $5.40@5.50. There was the usual scarcity of strictly choice matured cattle, and sales were largely at $4.25@5; exporters experiencing great difficulty in filling orders for fat, heavy steers. Fed western steers $4@4.75; Texans a little higher. Stockers and feeders sold better, and so did cows, heifers and bulls, while calves went chiefly at $6.50@7.00.

Receipts of hogs were small, the market being strong about 10c higher. Strictly choice $3.65@3.97½; 308 pounds prime hogs $4; pigs $3.50@3.75. The late arrivals of hogs sold about 5c lower.

Sheep and lambs were active with offerings limited; good flocks 10c higher. Sheep $3@3.50 for the poorest to $4.65 for strictly choice; fed westerns brought $3.90@4.60; rams $3.25@3.50; yearlings $4.70@5.10. Lambs active at $5@5.90. A few common lots sold at $4.50@4.85.

Foreign Finances.

London, February 3.—4 p. m.—Closing consols for money 112⅝; consols for the account 112 13-16. Canadian Pacific 90¼, Erie 15½, Erie seconds 40¾, Illinois Central 109½, Mexican ordinary 24, St. Paul common 98⅜, New York Central 122½, Pennsylvania 60⅞, Reading 11⅞, Mexican Central new 4s 69⅜, Atchison 13½, Louisville and Nashville 61⅞.

Bar silver steady at 26d per ounce.

Money 2¼@2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and three-months' bills 2 9-16@2 11-16 per cent.

London, February 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes as compared with the previous account. Total reserve increase £21,000, circulation increase £350,000, bullion increase £370,451, other securities decrease £440,000, other deposits decrease £1,800,000, public deposits increase £1,305,000, notes reserve decrease £48,000, government securities decrease £20,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve total liabilities, which was 44.90 per cent, is 44.35 per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

London, February 3.—The market for American securities, after a weak opening, became steadier and closed with a moderate demand. There were no special features.

Berlin, February 3.—The weekly statement of the Imperial bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the previous account. Cash in hand decrease 1,700,000 marks, treasury notes decrease 40,000 marks, other securities increase 4,300,000 marks, notes in circulation decrease 5,420,000 marks.

Paris, February 13.—Three per cent rentes 103 francs 52½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 22 centimes for checks.

OPENING WAS BETTER

Result of Covering, Some Buying and Some New Business.

LIVERPOOL SALES HEAVY

Most of the Grain Was Later Lost on Heavy Movement to the Interior towns.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Steady; middling 5½c.
Liverpool—Steady; middling 3 3-16d.
New York—Quiet; middling 5 15-16c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 5¼c.
Savannah—Steady; middling 5 3-16c.
Galveston—Steady; middling 5½c.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 5½c.
Mobile—Quiet; middling 5¼c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 5 5-16c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 5 9-16c.
Charleston—Steady; middling 5¼c.
Houston—Steady; middling 5 7-16c.
St. Louis—Steady; middling 5⅝c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	SHIPM'TS 1898	SHIPM'TS 1897	STOCK 1898	STOCK ......
Saturday	455	296	997	650	8597	9369
Monday	254	474	150	126	8701	9564
Tuesday	992	248	1250	......	8443	9811
Wednesday	312	380	1376	......	7379	10192
Thursday	362	279	275	619	7466	9852
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	2373	1677	4048	1394		

New York, February 3.—By Associated Press: While the cotton market showed considerable local firmness, the volume of business indicated a general want of speculative interest. The entire transactions of the session were limited to the exceptionally small total of 51,500 bales. The afternoon market rallied just before the close. The first call developed a steady feeling at an advance of 2@3 points. This was about the best level of the session and resulted from indications of activity in spot cotton at Liverpool, when advices from the south pointing to a continued heavy export movement and to a general decided firmness in the southern spot markets, which were said to be supported by continued interest on the part of European shippers. Cables from Manchester reported a better inquiry for yarns with holders too firm for activity. A slight feature of the forenoon market was selling on southern account. Liquidation ensued, and the market sagged without showing decided weakness. The market closed quiet and steady at a net advance of 2@3 points.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Thursday's Close	Wednesday's Close
February	5 71	5 72	5 71	5 71-72	5 69-71
March	5 74	5 76	5 74	5 74-75	5 72-73
April	5 77	5 78	5 77	5 77-79	5 75-77
May	5 81	5 83	5 81	5 81-82	5 79-80
June	5 85	5 86	5 85	5 84-86	5 82-84
July	5 88	5 89	5 87	5 88-89	5 85-87
August	5 91	5 93	5 90	5 91-92	5 89-90
September	5 92	5 92	5 91	5 91-92	5 89-90
October	5 92	5 93	5 92	5 92-93	5 90-91
November	5 94	5 94	5 92	5 94-96	5 92-94
December	......	......	......	......	......
January	......	......	......	......	......

Closed steady; sales 51,500 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	EXPORTS 1898	EXPORTS 1897	STOCK 1898	STOCK 1897
Saturday	28191	18283	53155	46811	1257154	1056181
Monday	66293	18192	20348	29474	1293149	1027981
Tuesday	26734	22700	45385	28486	1268980	1025869
Wednesday	45526	11222	12046	9845	1290692	1016930
Thursday	26343	15703	6,445	14135	1258574	101,033
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	192846	86100	171357	123756	......	......

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

February	5 27	August	5 57
March	5 33	September	5 58
April	5 36	October	5 62
May	5 42	November	...
June	5 47	December	...
July	5 52	January	...

Closed quiet and steady; sales 8,100 bales.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter

Atlanta, February 3.—Liverpool reported a good business, with prices steady and unchanged; spot sales 14,000 bales; upland midlands 3 3-16d. Receipts 15,000 bales, of which 14,800 were American. Futures opened quiet and unchanged from previous close. However, an improvement of 1-64d was recorded during the latter part of the session. Opening sales in New York were at an advance of 1 to 2 points. A moderate amount of investment buying caused a further gain of 2 points, the market closing steady at about the best point for the day. Good buying in the face of the free movement is an encouraging feature, and the only thing lacking is more speculation to lift prices from their present dull and narrow rut. The market continues to have a firm undertone. Official port receipts 26,356, against 15,702 last year. The bull crowd do not appear to be very much discouraged by the present inactive market, but seem to be anxious to increase their holding upon any decline. We have thus far marketed about 530,000 bales more than during the same time in 1895—the big crop year—but total foreign stocks are about 500,000 bales less than the corresponding time in 1895. Export demand continues good. Southern spot markets firm and unchanged.

Central Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, February 3.—The comments opened steady with quotations 2 to 3 points higher, the result of light covering and some buying and some new business, which was induced by the active demand for cotton in Liverpool and generally favorable accounts from southern spot markets. Subsequently the gain was extended to 3@4 points on renewed covering due to estimates of only 27,000 bales for today's port receipts. Extensive leading up was checked, however, by an exceptional movement of cotton to interior towns. The amount in sight for the week promises to reach well over 300,000 bales as against 263,796 last week and 220,000 in 1895. Selling set in on a small scale and the net gain was reduced to a matter of 1 to 2 points. Foreign and southern representatives played an unimportant part in early transactions.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, February 3.—The market opened at an advance of from 2 to 3 points from the previous close, and continued steady throughout the session. The cable news was of an indifferent nature, and showed that Liverpool was practically unchanged; sales 14,000 bales; tone steady.

Additional buying power was manifest today, and the market showed a decidedly better tone than on yesterday. The hope of the bulls lies in a large reduction of acreage and the possibilities of the new crop getting a bad start. The general opinion is that the crop will reach nearly 10,750,000 bales, and some still stick to the 11,000,000 mark. Estimated port receipts for today 25,000, against 15,703 in 1897 and 13,197 in 1895. Estimate for New Orleans tomorrow 8,000, against 5,555 in 1897 and 5,426 in 1895.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, February 3.—(Special.)—Cotton scored a small advance today notwithstanding enormous receipts at both the ports and interior towns. As in the preceding days of the week, the trading was very limited, and most of the business done was for local account. The improvement was due to a rather favorable Liverpool, the spot sales there being large and prices ½ point higher, and to the stiffness of the southern markets. No one cares to be aggressive on the bear side, and the slightest upward tendency frightens short sellers away. The market opened 2 to 3 points above last night, and after improving an additional point or two closed at about the opening figures. May fluctuated between 5.81 and 5.83 and closed at 5.81 to 5.82 with the tone of the market quiet and steady. We do not look for much change at present.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, February 3.—Manchester is evidently well under contract at remunerative rates sufficient to warrant their continued large purchases in Liverpool. Receipts continue on such a large scale that this demand has little effect upon prices. The cotton trade is very skeptical regarding the prospect of a reduction in acreage for next season, believing the reports from the south to show the same united action as in 1895. They feel the 11,000,000 bale crop this season will leave a visible supply of about 2,500,000 bales at the close of the season. Another such crop would make the surplus supply closely approach 4,000,000, and it is the fear of another crop equal to that of this season which prevents an advance. Only those who expect a reduction in acreage and in the use of fertilizers, because of five-cent cotton, have the courage to buy, and they are very few. The market closed quiet. A comparison of relative prices for yarns and cotton now and in 1895 shows vast improvement in Manchester trade.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, February 3—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot business good with prices steady; middling uplands 3 3-16; sales 14,000 bales; American 13,000; speculation and export 500; receipts 155,000; American 14,800.

Futures opened quiet with demand poor.

	Open'g	Close.	
February	3 09-64	3 09½	Sellers
February and March	3 09-64	3 09½	"
March and April	3 09-64	3 10	"
April and May	3 10-64	3 10½	"
May and June	....	3 11½	Buyers
June and July	....	3 12	Value
July and August	....	3 13	Sellers
August and September	3 13-64	3 13½	"
September and October	....	3 14	"
October and November	3 14-64	3 14½	"

Futures closed steady.

New York, February 3.—Cotton quiet; sales 500 bales; middling uplands 5 15-16c; gulf 6 3-16c; net receipts 332; gross 5,355; stock 170,381.

New Orleans, February 3.—Cotton steady; sales 8,400; middling 5¼c; receipts 8,358; stock 512,434.

Galveston, February 3.—Cotton steady; middling 5½c; sales 944; receipts 6,050; stock 220,349.

Mobile, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¼; sales 700; receipts 607; stock 47,693.

Savannah, February 3.—Cotton steady; middling 5 3-16c; sales 350; receipts 3,593; stock 111,150.

Charleston, February 3.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼c; receipts 1,085; stock 35,693.

Wilmington, February 3.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅝c; receipts 345; stock 18,978.

Norfolk, February 3.—Cotton steady; middling 5½c; sales 246; receipts 1,886; stock 67,305.

Baltimore, February 3.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅝c; receipts 1,510; stock 32,715.

Boston, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 15-16c; net receipts 2,279; gross receipts 14,850.

Philadelphia, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 6 3-16c; receipts 361; stock 10,651.

Memphis, February 3.—Cotton steady; middling 5 5-16c; sales 2,800; receipts 2,300; stock 128,741.

Augusta, February 3.—Cotton steady; middling 5 9-16c; sales 655; receipts 717; stock 64,486.

Houston, February 3.—Cotton steady; middling 5 7-16c; sales 193; receipts 3,817; stock 66,835.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, February 3—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $6.10; second patent $5.35; straight 4.75; fancy 4.65; extra family 4 25; flour mixed with corn meal, no regular quotations. Corn, white 46c; mixed 44c. Oats, white 35c; mixed 34c. Texas rustproof 38@40c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 70c. Meal, plain 47c; bolted 42c. Wheat bran, large sacks 73c; small sacks 80c. Shorts 95c. Stock meal 80c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 65@75c per bu; common white 85@90c; lady $1.15@1.25. Grits $2.50.

New York, February 3 — Flour weak and lower. Wheat, spot weak; No 2 red $1.03¾; options were weak all day except for a midday spurt on liberal clearances and closed ⅝@¾c lower. The decline was influenced by heavy northwestern receipts, bearish Argentine news and weak cables; No. 2 red February $1.00¾; May 95⅝. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 36¼; options developed considerable strength today on small car lot estimates, covering and export demand, closing ¼c higher; February —; May 33⅞. Oats, spot strong; No. 2 29@29¼; options dull but quiet on export inquiry and strength of cash, closing ⅛c higher; February —; May 28⅝.

St. Louis, February 3—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No. 2 red cash in elevator 98 asked; track 97@98½; February 96½; May 96⅛ asked; July 80¾. Corn higher; No. 2 cash 26 bid; February 26 bid; May 26½; July 27⅝ asked. Oats firm; No. 2 cash in elevator 24 bid; track 24@25; February 24; May 24⅜; July 22⅝.

Chicago, February 3 — Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat 91@92¼; No. 3 spring wheat 82@90; No. 2 red 98. No. 2 corn 27⅛; No. 2 yellow 27⅛. No. 2 oats 24¼; No. 2 white —; No. 3 white f o b 25@25⅜. No. 2 Rye 46⅜.

Cincinnati, February 3—Flour dull. Wheat easier; No. 2 red 95@95½. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 30. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 25½@26.

Provisions.

Atlanta, February 3—Clear rib boxed sides 5⅛c; clear sides 5½; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 11@12½c; California 7½c; breakfast bacon 10@11c. Lard, best quality 5½c; second quality 5¼c; compound 4⅞.

St. Louis, February 3—Pork higher; standard mess jobbing $10.25. Lard higher; prime steam $4.65; choice $4.75. Bacon, boxed lots extra short clear, $5.50@5.62½; ribs 5.62½@5.75; shorts 5.75@5.87½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $4.87½@5.00; extra short clear $5.00@5.12½; ribs $5.12½@5.25; shorts $5.25@5.37½.

Chicago, February 3—Pork $10.10@10.15. Lard $4.87½. Short rib sides, loose, $4.90@5.20. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.75@5.00; short clear sides, boxed, $5.20@5.30.

New York, February 3—Lard firmer; western steam $5.12½; May —; refined quiet. Pork strong; family $10.60@11.00.

Cincinnati, February 3—Lard firm and higher at $4.75. Bulkmeats firm at $4.85. Bacon firm at $5.80.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, February 3—Apples, fancy $4.25@4.50 per bbl. Lemons, choice $3.25@3.50; fancy $3.50@3.75. Oranges, Florida $3.25@4.00; California $2.50@3.00. Bananas, straight $1.25@1.50; culls 60@75c. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 12½@13c. Nuts—Almonds 11c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, February 3—Eggs 13@14. Butter, western creamery 20@23c; fancy Tennessee 14@15c; choice 12½c; Georgia 12½@15c; demand light with market glutted. Live poultry turkeys 11@12c; hens 25@27½c; spring chickens, large 15@17½c; small 12½@14; ducks, puddle 18@22½; Peking 25@27½c. Dressed poultry, turkeys 12½@14c; hens 10@11c; chickens 11@12c; geese 8@10c; ducks 12½c. Irish potatoes, per bus 95c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes 75@85c per bu. Honey, dull; strained 6@7c; in the comb 7@8c. Onions, new crop, $1.15@$1.25 per bu; $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

Groceries.

Atlanta, February 3—Roasted coffee $10.60 per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5⅛c; New Orleans white 5; do yellow 4¾c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 6½c; choice 5¾@6c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.21; do bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches 65s 50c, 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 4c. Crackers, soda 5½c; cream 7c; gingersnaps 7c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.65; L. W. 1.15.

PRICE CURRENT REPORT.

No Important Changes in Situation of Crop Apprehended.

Cincinnati special to the Central cotton, stock and grain exchange—Cincinnati Price Current says: "Mild weather continued during a portion of the week followed by low temperature, which, at the close, is the severest experienced thus far this season in this region. Much of the wheat area is protected by snow, but the present hard freezing will find considerable area exposed, and what the effect may be can not be told at this time. So far as can now be stated no important changes in the situation of the crop are apprehended. The situation with reference to marketing operations has continued much as previously. The low temperature, however, will improve the roads and facilitate the movement of produce, so that enlargement in marketing operations may very likely result. The government's final estimate of the cereal crops has been promulgated this week, confirming the previous indications. The wheat estimate does not appear to be seriously faulty, but the yield of corn seems high, in view of so much evidence of disappointment in the yield. If the official estimate is not faulty in this respect there will most likely be quite a liberal surplus of this grain to go over to the next crop year, which fact will continue to operate against extreme prices, at least for some time to come. The wheat market is shifting about in an uncertain way under the menacing power of large concentrated holdings of this grain. The regular course of milling and distribution of flour is more or less disturbed and interfered with, with the probable result that less wheat will get into consuming channels in the next few months than would otherwise have been the case. Should the prevailing outlook of the incoming crop not be impaired the wheat holding business may in time prove tiresome. Prices closed moderately higher than a week ago, but considerably below the highest point of the week. May wheat at Chicago closed 3¼c below the highest point of the week, ½c above the lowest point and ½c higher than a week ago. Corn at Chicago for May closed 1¼c below the highest point of the week and at the low point and ⅝c lower than a week ago. Wheat receipts at primary markets were 2,033,000 bushels for the week, against 2,331,000 the preceding week and 1,187,000 last year."

WEAK FROM START

Decline Was Started by Weak Cables from Liverpool.

BEARISH NEWS IN ABUNDANCE

Corn Firm and Fairly Active—Oats Active and Firm—Provisions Steady, Closing Higher.

Chicago, February 3.—Weakness in wheat and steadiness in the coarse grains and provisions were the distinguishing characteristics of trading on 'change today. Weak cables and heavy northwest receipts were features in wheat weakness, which was relieved occasionally by rallies brought about by Leiter support. May closed at ⅝@¾c decline. Provisions were strong on small hog receipts, and advanced 2½@12½c. Corn closed higher and oats ¼c higher.

Weakness was apparent in wheat from the start. May opened ¼@⅜c lower at 95@95⅛c and in the course of the next hour had got down to 94⅝c. Liverpool started the decline. That market opened weak at ⅜c decline for futures, and at 1:30 p. m. showed a further ¼d loss. There was other bearish news in abundance. Northwest receipts showed a sudden increase, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting 403 cars, against 284 last week and 231 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 46 cars. A Buenos Ayres cable said the crop in the Santa Fe district of Argentine was immense and of fine quality. Primary receipts were almost double those of last year, the total being 437,000 bushels, against 282,000 a year ago. About 11 o'clock there was an improvement in the market. The decline was stopped by buying against privileges, which were bought heavily on the late Wednesday curb, though there was no such rebound as was looked for. May advanced to 94¾c, where it held for a short time, then commenced to sag again. About noon the market again developed strength. Short selling had become too popular and the market had become somewhat oversold in consequence. Brokers for the Leiter crowd appeared in the pit, and their buying started an advance that carried the price in a few minutes to 95¼c. The corn market became very strong about that time and lent its influence, as did the Atlantic port clearances, which amounted to the liberal total of 522,000 bushels. During this rally the only real activity of the session was exhibited, the oversold condition of the market at the time making a rush of shorts an easy matter. After the Leiter buying was over, however, the market fell away again. The advance induced the putting forth of more and heavier quantities on short account, and this caused the final collapse in prices. This time May declined to 94¼c. The market was given to support again just before the close, buying again being apparently led by the Leiter interests, and the price had recovered to 94⅝c before the session ended.

Corn in the main was firm and fairly active. For a time during the morning prices were inclined to droop with wheat, but the market grew decidedly strong as business progressed. It was helped greatly by the advance in provisions. Commission houses were good buyers and shorts covered freely. Country offerings were very light. May ranged from 29⅛@29¼c to 28⅝c and closed ¼@⅜c higher at 29c.

Oats were active and firm. There was general buying, some of it for shippers against sales of cash, but the bulk of it was investment buying. Offerings were scarce at first, but on the advance they became more liberal and some reaction followed. The close was firm. May ranged from 24⅝c to 23⅞c and closed ¼c higher at 24⅛@24¼c.

A good deal of interest was again shown in provisions. Small receipts of hogs started general buying, in which outside orders were conspicuous, and a sharp advance in pork ensued, other products holding steady. There was some realizing later, but the market in a general way was well supported. At the close May pork was 12½c higher at $10.20. May lard 2½c higher at $4.95 and May ribs 5c higher at $5.05.

Estimated receipts for Friday: Wheat 20 cars, corn 260, oats 145, hogs 20,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
February	98	98	98	98
May	95⅛	95¼	94¼	94⅝
July	85	85	83⅞	84¼
Corn—				
February	26¾	27⅛	26¾	27
May	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29
July	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	30¼
Oats—				
May	23⅞	24¾	23⅞	24¼
July	22⅞	23	22⅞	22⅞
Mess Pork—				
May	10.10	10.25	10.10	10.20
July	10.30	10.32½	10.22½	10.27½
Lard—				
May	4.92½	4.95	4.90	4.95
July	5.02½	5.05	5.00	5.02½
Short Ribs—				
May	5.05	5.07½	5.02½	5.05
July	5.15	5.15	5.12½	5.15

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	8,000	8,000
Wheat, bushels	36,000	13,000
Corn, bushels	268,000	116,000
Oats, bushels	201,000	249,000
Rye, bushels	6,000	....
Barley, bushels	52,000	22,000

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, February 3.—Wheat opened easier and quiet in response to Liverpool cables, which were lower on parity than our closing of yesterday. Northwestern receipts were surprisingly heavy at 284,119 bushels, or nearly double the same time last year with advices of a continuation of a free movement. These features encouraged the Chicago shorts, who put out larger lines and caused a further decline of ½c. Seaboard clearances were larger than reported, which were extremely heavy, wheat and flour equal to 520,000 bushels. This caused the shorts to cover and prices advanced above the opening. There were rumors of Leiter buying, but it soon developed that his brokers were not prominent, and another raid by the bears caused a quick break of a cent to 94¼. This was met by buying against privileges, and the market steadied and rallied about ½c from the lowest. This record shows the extreme nervousness and professional tendency of the market. The day's transactions were favorable to the bears, but a short interest is accumulating.

Provisions continue strong with all hog products higher with upward tendency.

Central Exchange Grain Letter.

Atlanta, February 3.—With early influences almost solely in favor of the bears the market started easy with trading considerably diminished. Cables were the most significant factors, 1:30 p. m. advices from Liverpool showing a decline of 1d. Private advices from the west were to the effect that the spring wheat movement is likely to increase rather than become smaller, and northwest arrivals were discouragingly heavy again, Minneapolis and Duluth reporting the receipts of 403 cars, against 284 last week and 231 a year ago. Argentine crop advices were very favorable, but apparently attracted little attention in view of the recent misleading statements from the same source. The most sensational feature in Thoman's crop report, issued last night, was the statement that the amount of wheat now in farmers' hands is 240,000,000 bushels. Beerbohm reported that stocks of flour and wheat in the United Kingdom ports for February 1st, were 9,000,000 bushels, against 12,800,000 bushels on December 1, 1897. May wheat started ¼@⅝c lower at 95@95⅛c, and under moderate offerings, mainly from professional shorts, the price declined to 94⅝@94¾c, later touching 94¼c, despite ¼d recovery at Liverpool shown in later cables.

The coarse grains were quiet, but prices were helped by the strength in provisions. Commission houses were moderate buyers of oats.

Provisions were active and strong with small hog receipts and higher prices at the yards. Good outside support was given.

Sugar and Coffee.

New York, February 3.—Coffee, options opened steady at 5 points advance, ruled quiet and featureless with steady undertone on better European cables; decided firmness of spot holders, checked trading but absence of cables from Brazilian markets on account of holiday; closed steady 5@10 points net advance; sales 11,500 bags, including March 5.70c. Spot coffee, Rio steady; No. 7 invoice 6⅝; No. 7 jobbing 6⅞; mild steady; Cordova 8½@15.

Sugar, raw steady; fair refining 3 9-16; centrifugal 96-test 4 1-16. Refined steady.

New Orleans, February 3.—Sugar quiet but steady; open kettle 2½@3⅜; centrifugal, granulated, 4⅝@4 11-16; whites 3¾@4 5-16; yellow 3 11-16; seconds 2¼@3½. Molasses steady; open kettle 14@27; centrifugal 5@13. Sirup none in first hands.

GENERAL TRADE DIRECTORY

Here Are Some of the Leading Business Houses in Atlanta:

ARTISTS AND FRESCOERS.

McKINLEY & OTTO, Interior Decorators, Fresco and Scenic Painters, 48½ Peachtree Street.

BICYCLES.

Walthour & Selkirk, Agents for Cleveland, Envoy and Fleetwing Bicycles; repairing a specialty; 55 South Pryor street.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

GEORGIA BUGGY CO., 39 South Broad St. Fine Traps, Surreys, Phaetons, Buggies. Lowest prices for best work.

N. C. Spence Carriage Co., 158 Edgewood ave. Headquarters for Buggies and Wagons. Fine Wagons made to order.

Atlanta Buggy Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Carriages, Buggies, One and Two-Horse Farm Wagons, Drays, Road Carts, Harness, Sadles, Whips and Robes. Agents for Mitchell, Old Hickory Tennessee and Chatanooga Wagons. 202 and 203½ Peters street.

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Was bought by my clients on my advice at 91 1-2, and I have since discouraged profit taking, as I had positive knowledge that the advance would hold up to at least present prices. In this connection, I wish to state positively that my advices on wheat have been absolutely correct in every instance during the past three years. Talk is cheap, but I have, and will be pleased to submit, documentary proof of this assertion.

My other advices for the week have been to buy Missouri Pacific, Northern Pacific preferred, St. Paul and Sugar. In the case of Missouri Pacific my telegrams were sent out at the very lowest prices recorded. If you think you can use this kind of advice to advantage, send me $10 for a week's service or $30 for one month, and I will immediately put you in position to take advantage of market fluctuations, whether natural or manipulated.

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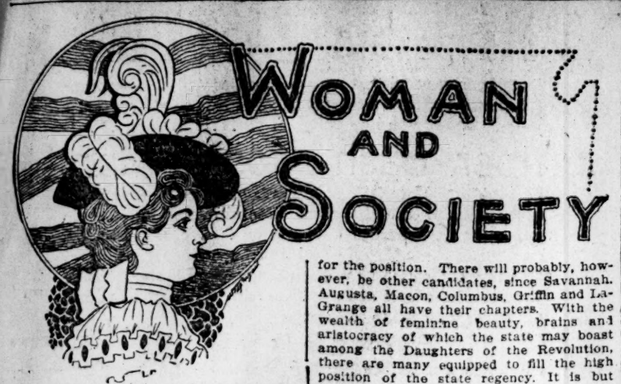
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Daughters of the Confederacy

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Daughters of the Confederacy was held at the Woman's Club rooms Thursday afternoon. Mr. S. A. Cunningham, of the Confederate Veterans, and Colonel Lynes of The Ex-Confederate Messenger, were both present and addressed the meeting.

A delightful paper on "The Private Soldier under Lee" was read by Miss L. A. Field. A resolution was adopted inviting the Memorial Association to unite with the Daughters of the Confederacy in all celebrations during the reunion.

A communication was then made to the chapter signifying Mrs. Joseph Thompson's formal acceptance of the chairmanship of the committee on reception of the Daughters of the Confederacy during the approaching reunion.

Mrs. Thompson in accepting expressed her sense of the honor thus conferred upon her. The following resolution was then adopted by a rising vote:

"Resolved, That the Atlanta chapter Daughters of the Confederacy express to Mrs. Joseph Thompson their sincere pleasure and gratification at her acceptance of the chairmanship of the reception committee during the approaching reunion. As a charter member of the chapter, as the wife of a confederate veteran and the daughter of another who has proven himself so conspicuously faithful to the cause, both in war and in peace, her right to thus represent us is unquestioned. Her personal fitness for the duties and honors of this important office is such as to leave to us no doubt of the successful discharge of every function incident upon it. The chapter hereby extends to Mrs. Thompson an earnest assurance of its full co-operation with her in the duties of her office."

Mrs. Baine and Mrs. Melone were appointed a committee on programme for the ensuing meeting. The chapter then adjourned.

Women's Congresses in Washington This Month

A great deal has been said and a great deal more can be said of the progress of the American woman today. The force and extent the subject embodies can only be fully realized when the number and membership of their organization alone are considered. Fifty years ago the woman who so far left her home life as to be associated with any public movement, whether one of feminine interest or otherwise, was a unique figure, while today the woman who has not become identified with some movement, whether philanthropic, intellectual, political or social is almost a unique figure. The average woman, if she is not known as public-spirited or prominent in social life, has so allied herself to an intellectual pursuit as to be classed among the literary or artistic women. Even the woman of the most old-fashioned type finds herself drifting with the tide into some chosen interest, though she may only follow it up in the papers and in her conversation, but she has her "special interest." During this month the eyes of American women will be at different times turned toward the national capital, since there will meet there three women's congresses, representing three of the most important organizations of women in the country. Early in February the National Equal Suffragists will meet; later the Women's National Press Club, and the last of the month the national congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The size of these organizations, their objects and the importance of their meeting is an illustration of the progress of the women of the nation.

Local interest will center in all three of these national conventions, since Atlanta will send her delegates, indicating that her women are keenly alive to the feminine movements of the day, and that whatever there is in woman's world Atlanta can do her part.

As yet the Equal Suffragists have not gained the strong foothold in Georgia they have in other states, but when are considered the prejudices that seem to possess the most enlightened southerners as to the stand women should take in public life, it is remarkable that Georgia can boast even an established division of the suffrage association. When the reason of the principles upon which the suffrage movements are based is heard, and men and women give intelligent audience to explanations then they readily appreciate the strength and arguments of the suffragist's philosophy. But there is a sentiment born in many of the southern men and women alike in spite of the right they may see in the comparatively new movement in their midst that makes them withdraw from the idea of "letting the woman vote." It is a movement they regard as yet beyond them and impossible, and although the time may come when all men and women, like the little band of suffragists in our midst, may regard opposition to the movement as narrowness, at present curious not universal interest centers in the doings of the National Suffragists' Association.

The story of the advance of American women in press work will be fully told in the meeting of the National Press Association to convene in Washington this month. Mrs. Marie Louise Myrick, president of the Georgia Woman's Press Club, will not attend, but sends as delegate the vice president and first press woman to write regularly for a paper in Georgia, Mrs. William King.

Mrs. King's representation of the press women of the state meets with the universal favor of the women in the press club and those out of it. In her report of the work of the profession in Georgia she will embody a short history of the women of the state meeting with success and will bring official greetings from the Georgia Press Club.

The meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution will be of great local interest since an election takes place for the Georgia regent, and the name of a prominent Atlanta woman is being strongly indorsed for the position. There will probably, however, be other candidates, since Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Griffin and LaGrange all have their chapters. With the wealth of feminine beauty, brains and aristocracy of which the state may boast among the Daughters of the Revolution, there are many equipped to fill the high position of the state regency. It is but natural, however, that Atlanta has centered her ambition upon having the state regent selected from the chapters here, both the old and the new one containing the names of women eligible to fill any position.

Among the Atlanta women who will take active part in the coming national congress are Mrs. Rogers, regent of the Atlanta chapter, and Mrs. W. B. Lowe, regent of the Piedmont Continental chapter. The delegates for the Atlanta chapter are Mrs. Porter King and Mrs. Albert Cox. Mrs. Mitchell alternate. Mrs. Louis Beck goes as a delegate from the Piedmont Continental chapter, with Mrs. Norwood Mitchell and Mrs. Charles Healy as alternates.

Mrs. Donald McLean a Candidate

The many friends and admirers in Atlanta of Mrs. Donald McLean will be interested to learn that her name is being strongly indorsed by the Daughters of the American Revolution as one of the candidates for the national presidency of their organization. Mrs. McLean is a woman whose reputation for strength of character, brilliancy of intellect and social popularity is national. She is possessed of the gifts of oratory that are unusual in woman, and has held spell-bound by her able speeches the most notable gatherings of women. Her candidacy will be watched with interest by all who have been fortunate enough to know her personally or by reputation.

The Musical Tea.

The tea given yesterday at the home of Miss Thornbury, for the benefit of the Woman's Exchange, was well worthy the generous patronage accorded it. The determination on the part of the Atlanta women to upbuild the exchange is a commendable one, and a series of entertainments to be given for the purpose are assured of popularity.

Among the features of the programme yesterday afternoon were the songs of Miss Brockett, the recitations of Mrs. Sarah Grant Jackson, and the dancing of Miss Adele Holliday.

Delicious refreshments were served by a bevy of beautiful young women.

Social Items.

Mr. William Rutland has returned home.

Mrs. John Kay and Mrs. Parrot, Jr., are at Ocean Bay, Fla.

Mr. J. W. English, Jr., is in southwest Georgia on business.

Miss Scruggs, of Alabama, is the guest of Misses Maud and Rubie Scruggs.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lynch have returned from the north.

Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Hobbs will leave tonight for a week or ten days' holiday in Florida.

Mrs. H. C. Burge is visiting her mother, No. 310 South Boulevard. She will return to her home in Columbia, S. C., in a few days.

Mrs. J. W. Whitney, of New York, and two children will leave the Kimball Saturday for Palm Beach, Fla.

The Atlanta Kindergarten Alumnae Club will meet at 3 o'clock Saturday at No. 15 Ponce de Leon avenue.

Mrs. W. B. Lowe is visiting in Chattanooga, where she delivered an address before the Woman's Club of that city.

Mrs. O'Brien and Miss O'Brien, who have been the guests of Mrs. Bozeman, left yesterday for their home in Nashville.

The executive board of the Atlanta chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution will meet Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The educational section of the Atlanta Woman's Club held a delightful meeting yesterday morning.

The Winter Wheel Club will not meet the coming Saturday, but will meet next Saturday with Mrs. Milton Dargan.

Mrs. R. A. Hemphill will preside at the Gate City Guards' fair next Wednesday, and Mrs. W. D. Grant next Friday.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stockdell entertained in their hospitable home at cards, and brought together a happy party of people to meet their guest, Miss McGuigan, of Hot Springs, Ark. The decorations were elaborate and artistic and the supper served at 11 o'clock was elegant and much enjoyed. Miss McGuigan is a charming young woman, who is receiving a number of lovely attentions during her visit to Mr. and Mrs. Stockdell.

Entertainment Tonight.

There will be an entertainment given tonight for the benefit of the library of Merritt's Avenue church at the residence of Mr. G. T. Gentry, 106 E. Pine street.

There are many interesting features on the programme, and all are cordially invited to attend. Admission 10 cents.

BOARD TO ELECT A SECRETARY.

The Board of Health To Meet This Afternoon.

The board of health will hold its regular meeting this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock in the office of Chief Veal. The meeting will be one of importance and the new members will take their seats.

The election of a secretary to take the place of Dr. F. W. McRae, resigned, will be the most important business before the meeting.

It has been said that both Drs. Benson and Jones were anxious to obtain this office, but what the outcome of the election this afternoon will be cannot be said.

Can't Down a Good Paper.

Macon County Citizen: Every time one subscriber slabs off from The Citizen it gains ten. The 'possums of the forests have persimmon trees, the fowls of the barnyard have roosts, while the editor owns not a place whereon he can lay his head, but bless your old skin-flint soul, this paper, like "The Brook," of which Tennyson, the poet, sang, will "go on and on forever." In the meantime we are resting well on the right side and losing just one moment of sleep out of every ten thousand over your departure from the paths of rectitude.

SOME STRAY SYMPTOMS.

The weather was cold enough yesterday to free water pipes, but it was not quite cold enough to freeze the lakes around Atlanta sufficiently to skate on. Yesterday morning early there was a thin sheet of ice over the lakes, but it was not strong enough to hold the weight of a man. Several people went out to take a look at the lakes and see if they would not have a chance to display their agility on the ice, but it would not hold them up and they came back to the city very much disappointed. It will take several days of colder weather than yesterday to put the lakes in skating condition and the chances are now that they will not get that way during this cold spell. If today should be very cold and the sun would be obliging enough to stay under cover the cold tonight may put a coat of ice on the lakes that will hold up the small boy. The chances for skating are not very good, however.

The heaters in the waiting room of the depot did a big business yesterday. They were kept going at full blast all day and the old slang expression about not being "so warm" could not have been applied to them. If the railroads had handled all the people that went into the carshed yesterday they would have had to run extra trains. But the crowds that visited the depot were not hunting trains—all they wanted was to find some place to warm. The old bums, street peddlers, beggars and loafers flocked to the depot and formed themselves into a fringe around the heaters. The hotel heaters did a good business also with a little better class of people. The politicians who usually gather in the Kimball every day to settle the affairs of the nation were out in force yesterday and the heaters were well patronized.

A funny thing happened on the Consolidated line that runs to Decatur yesterday. The two new cars known as the blue line are very handsome cars and fitted with every convenience for the patrons of the line. But the two cars differ in one respect. One of them is fitted up with electrical heaters under the seats and the other is not. Yesterday an old negro got on one of the cars in Decatur that had the heating appratus in it to come to town. His feet were cold and the heaters felt good to his feet. When he got to town he was as warm as a toast and ready to swear by the Consolidated. But the trip home yesterday afternoon was different. After being in the city all day and on the streets most of the time, when he went to go home he was even colder than he was in the morning and he smiled with delight when he went to board the car, thinking of how he would get a good seat and warm his feet on the heater. But as luck would have it, he boarded the car without any heat on it. Now, heat is the only thing of the imagination any way, and if a man can persuade himself that he is sitting on a redhot stove he will be almost as warm as if he really was. So it was with the old man yesterday on the way to Decatur. He placed his feet on the place that he thought contained the heater and proceeded to tell the man next to him how warm it was. The man next to him happened to know that car did not have any heaters in it, but he thought that he would humor the joke. After the car had fairly started on the journey to Decatur the old man's partner exclaimed: "This thing is too hot for me, I have to take my feet off or my shoes will burn." "That's right," said the old man, "my feet got so hot I had to take them away from the derned heater." By the time that the car had reached the outskirts of town the man who was onto the joke got the old fellow with the cold feet so hot that he had to go out on the platform to cool off. He does not know that it was only his imagination working on him instead of a real heater.

"Savannah does not have many sensations," said a resident of that city who was in Atlanta yesterday. "We have to depend on the political fights between the Citizens' Club and the Liberals for the spice of life. At present, however, we are somewhat exercised over a courtmartial. It is not so exciting as the courtmartial which Atlanta had last year, of course. Savannah could not hope to compete with Atlanta even in her sensations, but for a quiet city the Carter courtmartial is quite an event. Captain Oberlin Carter has been a prominent figure in our town for about twelve years. He came to us as a lieutenant in the army, in charge of the government work on the river and harbor. He is a very bright man. He led his class at West Point, and I believe it is said he made the highest record ever known there. Carter succeeded Major Green, an old army officer who had been superintending the work for the government, but he resigned to go into the contracting business and get some of the work for himself. He saw that it was a good thing and he quit the army and formed a partnership with the Gaynors, of New York state.

"From that day to this no one has ever been able to get a contract to deepen the river except Green & Gaynor. The charge against Carter is that he favored this firm in awarding the contracts and in the work, permitting them to do work which he would turn down for any other firm. The witnesses for the government have testified that the government paid more than ten times the cost of a large part of the work.

"This is not the first time Carter has been investigated. A few years ago charges were preferred against him by a former engineer named Curtis, who had been employed under Carter. Curtis said that the work was imperfect and that the government was not getting the results which it should have for the money it was spending. There was no courtmartial that time. Some army officers were sent down from Washington to look into the charges and they held a formal inquiry with the result that Carter was vindicated.

"There was a bit of unwritten history about that investigation which created a great deal of talk at the time, but I do not think anything about it was ever published. Some statements which were made brought on a correspondence between two prominent young men of our city, one of whom was Carter's friend and the other was a friend of Curtis. The upshot of the matter was that the correspondence reached the point where the men had to fight the next day. There seemed to be no way out of it unless one of them apologized, and that did not seem to be probable. Their seconds were men who are well known in Savannah and neither would yield. Well, sir, Carter jumped on a ship and went to New York. In some way the report got out in the Oglethorpe Club that two of its members were on the eve of fighting a duel the next morning. They were both popular young fellows and the older members took the matter up, went to the seconds and asked them to permit an arbitration to be attempted. That is permissible under the code and finally the hot-headed young men were persuaded into agreeing to submit all the correspondence to three of the older members of the club. The principals were made to agree to abide by the result of the arbitration. The correspondence was voluminous. After carefully going through all of it, the arbitrators decided that Carter's friend was in the wrong and should retract what he said about the friend of Curtis. On that basis the quarrel was settled, and a duel was averted. It was fortunate, too, because I know that one of the men was a good shot and he practiced faithfully all the time the correspondence was going on.

"Behind all that a romance. Four young men who were connected with the quarrel in one way or another were in love with the same young lady. Before the affair was over, three of the number were involved in an unenviable way and the funny part of it was that the young lady did not marry any of them."



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If Spinoza, the eminent philosopher who taught hylozoism, the doctrine of the Stoics, which attributes life to all matter, were alive today he could furnish no better proof in support of his strange creed than the custom house elevator.

The Stoics believed that all matter has a necessary existence and is equally necessarily endowed with life. Old Strato believed that each atom of matter lives entirely independent of all other atoms. The custom house employees do not care a postage stamp whether matter has life or not, but they are certain that the government hoisting machine is endowed with life. They are more than ever impressed with that idea since the government inspector, Mr. William O. Saville, came to Atlanta on purpose to examine the elevator.

Mr. Saville went back to Washington yesterday. He wore a worried and puzzled look on his face when he left, and while he disclaimed the charge of being superstitious, he couldn't exactly explain the uncanny antics of the postoffice elevator. He had examined every inch of the machinery and he simply couldn't locate the trouble.

"It doesn't run as smoothly as it ought to," said Mr. Saville.

Everybody who has been riding on it lately agreed with the expert inspector. In fact, they couldn't deny it, for the elevator is constant and sufficient evidence that the inspector was right. The government employees have been thinking that something was broken about the machinery, but there wasn't anything the matter.

"I done tol' yer dat elevator ha'nted," said one of the janitors, as he shook his head dolefully. "Dey ain't no use talkin' 'bout it, dat ar merchine got a soul. I knowed it when de ol' elevator man quit, fur it started to caperin' and cuttin' up jest as soon's he wuz gone. I ain't gwineter be cotched on dat thing ergain, fur it's gwineter kill somebody yit."

This gloomy prophecy was received with wonderful seriousness by the other janitors and hangers-on around the building. They all waited while Mr. Saville examined the elevator and when he said that it had no specific complaint, but needed a general overhauling, the superstitious fear of the machine increased.

"It's perfectly safe and you need feel no alarm," said the inspector.

Two minutes later, when a passenger started to alight, the elevator, which had stopped, dropped down, and but for the quick action on the part of the elevator man the passenger would have been injured.

Custodian H. A. Rucker yesterday sent out requests for proposals to repair the elevator to the different elevator agencies in the city. He wants to get some one to do the work as soon as possible, and while he has been assured that the elevator is safe, he wants to get it repaired. He will possibly receive bids from the companies today, and as soon as he can close the contract the work of repairing will be done.

It is impossible to say just now what repairs will be necessary. The machinery will have to be overhauled and the "soul" of the machine found. When this is located and the elevator is pacified over the loss of the old elevator man, it may run all right.

A new elevator may be necessary. Until the elevator is repaired the employees, with some exceptions, are using the stairway.

THE THIEF SETTLED THE CASE.

Unique Termination to a Case in Landrum's Court.

A case for the possession of a trunk was settled in an unusual manner in Justice Landrum's court yesterday morning. Some days ago Eula Champion swore out a possessory warrant for a trunk and its contents, which she alleged were hers and which had been seized by Ellen Gordon.

The case attracted considerable attention when it was tried. The Gordon woman set up the claim that Eula Champion had been boarding with her and owed her for board. When Eula Champion attempted to leave the house Ellen Gordon took her trunk, which, with the contents, is valued at $50.

Justice Landrum decided the case in favor of the plaintiff, Eula Champion. Attorney Macks, for the Gordon woman, entered a certiorari and the case was still pending when the occurrence yesterday brought it to an abrupt termination.

During the trial of a criminal case during the morning, some one stole stealthily into the hallway, where the trunk had been placed, and captured it. The theft was not discovered for some time, but it created a sensation when it was known.

It is alleged that the trunk was purloined by a negro drayman. The little negro boy who cleans out cuspidors and runs errands for the judge says he saw a negro drayman in the hall shortly before the theft was committed. The bailiffs were searching all day, but no clew as to the thief was unearthed. The question that is now disturbing the court is, who pays the freight?

It will be of interest to those who have been benefited by taking Warner's Safe Cure to address either a postal or letter to N. & H., Box 435, Atlanta, Ga. jan 19—tf

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You are worrying about a New Years present for some of yourfamily or friends. Come to see us and we will help you out.

A Razor or nice Pocket Knife, A PAIRof SCISSORS Or CARVERS, Table Knives or Silver-platedTableware in all the best grades.

We can please you with Chaffing Dishes or possibly a Russian Cafatier. A Five O'clock Tea is nice, and our prices are low. We have a collection of general Housefurnishing Goods and Brass Goods which will give you a large field to select from.

THE CLARKE HARDWARE CO.,
33 PEACHTREE STREET,
ATLANTA, GA.

PETER LYNCH
95 Whitehall and 7 W. Mitchell Streets
Dealer in foreign and domestic wines and liquors, porter, ale, bottled beer, etc. Fine liquors and wines a specialty. Also boots, shoes, harness, upper and sole leather, lace leather and sheep skins, hardware, old-fashioned hollow ware, garden and field seeds in their proper seasons. Mason and other makes of fruit jars. Fireworks for Christmas holidays. All orders from city and country promptly filled. Bargains in harness and harness leather. Terms cash.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABITS treated on a guarantee. No pay till cured. Address B. H. VEAL, Mgr., Lithia Spring Opium Cure Co., Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga.

MUSE'S NEWS.
VOL. III. ATLANTA, FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1898. NO. 10

People Who Want the Best Clothes

To be had and know where to look for them, always come here. People who are posted on values know that Muse's prices are right, and feel certain of getting their money's worth.

But when our Clothes are offered at less than regular prices, there's always an unusual demand. Just now we are selling Suits, Overcoats and Underwear at a liberal horizontal reduction from former low prices.

George Muse Clothing Co.,
38 Whitehall Street.

COLUMBIA
ONE SOLID WEEK
Commencing Monday, February 7th. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday.
FRANK B. RHODES'
MERRY MAKERS.
In Repertoire of Modern Comedies.
MONDAY NIGHT.
"THE GREAT DIAMOND MYSTERY,"
Ladies Free Monday Night if with a Person Holding a Paid 50c Ticket.
PRICES 10c, 20c and 30c.
Change of Play Nightly.
Sale at Miller's Book Store.

JEWELERS' FINDINGS, WATCH MATERIAL, JEWELERS' TOOLS, OPTICAL GOODS, CLOCKS,
Watch and Jewelry Repairing.
J. FAUSTMANN,
11½ Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

"NEW YEAR'S" RESOLVE
That we will buy what we eat where we can get the best and at the lowest prices.
ATLANTA MARKET CO
13 North Broad Street.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletin giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice.
JOHN J. WOODSIDE,
The Renting Agent No. 50 Broad 5

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall Street.

11-r. h., 90 Ira street.
10-r. h., 186 N. Boulevard, new renovated.
9-r. h., 66 Highland avenue, modern.
9-r. h., 15 Simpson street, modern.
8-r. h., 201 Woodward, newly renovated.
8-r. h., 448 Washington street, with stable.
8-r. h., 50 Windsor street, g., b. and w.
7-r. h., 17 Sells avenue, W. End, city water.
7-r. h., 70 Plum street.
6-r. h., 73 Hood street, g., w. and b.
6-r. h., 18 Formwalt street, g., w. and b.
6-r. h., 43 Garden street, g., w. and b.
5-r. h., 51 E. Harris street, g., w. and b.
5-r. h., 61 West Cain, g., w. and b.
5-r. h., 757 Seaboard avenue.
4-r. h., 117 Davis street.
4-r. h., 423 Woodward avenue, w. and g.
3-r. h., 10 Gartrell street, city water.
Large store and basement 137 Whitehall.
Large Alabama street store.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.
FOR RENT—Two nice office rooms; low price. 23½ W. Alabama street. A. D. Adair. jan 30 6t sun tues fri

FINANCIAL.
A—LIFE insurance policies bought for cash. T. J. Willison, 47 Blymer building, 514 Main, Cincinnati, O. oct31-182t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
$60 CASH and $15 monthly, 5-room house, 178 Dalry, near Luckie; would exchange for vacant or encumbered property on fair basis. Eq. Loan & Sec. Co., Gould Bldg. feb 1 6m

FOR SALE—CHEAP.
90x210 feet Peachtree street.
100x260 corner Ponce de Leon and Jackson streets.
75x140 feet North avenue.
No. 4 Hunnicutt avenue; improved.
No. 144 Spring street; improved.
No. 891 Edgewood avenue; 150x490; improved.
Apply to T. W. Baxter & Co., 210 Norcross building.

OPIUM HABIT.
CURE GUARANTEED, $2 to $10. American Medical Dispensary. Dr. Roughton, manager, Atlanta, Ga., jan21-6m fri sun

GASOLINE.
FIVE GALLONS of gasoline for 60 cents, delivered free in any part of city. Telephone 1525, or drop a postal; prompt attention. H. D. Harris, 95 N. Boulevard.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.
WANTED—Small lot or part of large one in Oakland cemetery. M., P. O. box 106.
SEND FOR ONE illustrated Seed Catalogue, mailed free. McMillan Seed Co., 35 Marietta street. feb 4 3t

WANTED BOARD.
FAMILY of 2 adults and 2 children, 5 and 8 years old, wish a permanent place to board; want 2 communicating rooms with closets, private bath and water closet; reference required. Address P. B., No. 127.

WANTED—Money.
WANTED—To borrow cash on vacant residence property. Address Shepard, care Constitution office.

SITUATION WANTED—Male.
POSITION WANTED—By watchmaker, jeweler and plain engraver, fair salesman; have tools; prefer Alabama, Florida or Georgia; age 22, single; best reference. Address Jeweler care Constitution. feb 3—thur sun

Cash Paid for Old Gold and Silver.
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS,
51 Whitehall.

WANTED—MALE HELP.
WANTED—One first-class stonecutter. DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co.
WANTED—Two boys with experience on drill press. DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co.
YOU CAN EARN $20 to $30 a week; we make best selling goods in United States for agents; write today for particulars. Crofts & Reed, Chicago, Ill. jan28—6t—fri-sun-tues
WANTED—Two or three good hustlers to solicit orders for stoves, ranges, etc., on the installment plan; good commission to the right men to work city trade. Apply to Mr. T. Sears, 56 South Broad street. feb 3—4t
WANTED—First-class binder to take charge of bindery; must be thoroughly competent. C. P. Byrd Printing Co., Atlanta. feb 3—3t

HELP WANTED—Female.
WANTED—Two ladies to join traveling troupe. Call or address Theatrical, 99 Loyd street.
WANTED—Twenty lively, intelligent ladies and gentlemen to canvass city. Salary or commission. Light work. Call at once. No. 14 North Forsyth St. feb4 fri sun

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.
PIANOS—$70 to $100 saved buyers; the sweet-toned "Brown & Simpson" from factory at Worcester, Mass., direct in carload lots. You can see them, try them and buy at prices to your advantage. Until we can secure suitable quarters we slip off all expenses to you. McArthur & Sons, direct factory agents, 123 N. Pryor street, next to Grand Opera house.

BOARDERS WANTED.
THE HOTEL GRANT, 86½ Whitehall St., centrally located, excellent accommodations, good table, rates reasonable.
BOARDERS WANTED—Front room for one gentleman; excellent board; refined home; close in. O., Constitution. References required. feb2 wed fri sun
SEVERAL YOUNG men or couples can get choice rooms and good board very reasonable at 134 Ivy. feb2—4t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
A YOUNG MAN of first-class experience and ability wants interest in business or good connection. Can furnish best references and moderate capital. Address R. X., care Constitution. feb4-3t fri sun tues
WANTED PARTNER to take half interest in well-established business in Atlanta; capital required from $1,000 to $2,000. Address S. P. W., care of general delivery. jan 30 11t

WANTED—Salesmen.
SALESMEN—For cigars; $125 a month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. july 4 2-m

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.
NICELY furnished, sunny rooms at 11 Cone street; one block from postoffice; hot and cold baths. feb2—wed-fri

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.
TYPEWRITERS of all makes bought, sold and exchanged; ribbons, carbons and supplies for all writing machines. Typewriter Exchange, 16 North Pryor street. dec 29—30t wed fri sun mon
SOUTHERN Typewriter Headquarters, 41½ Peachtree street, for typewriters. From $15 up. Every machine guaranteed. Best equipped repair shop in the south. Agents Franklin typewriter. jan30-7t

MEDICAL.
LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, reliable; take no other. Send 4 cents stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggist. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Agents.
WANTED—Lady agents for dress goods and ladies' tailoring. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O. jan 18 2m tues thr sat
AGENTS: Visit every store, sell machine for printing signs on fences, bridges, sidewalks, etc. Arc Co., 19 Arc street, Racine, Wis. feb 1 1st except mon.

MONEY TO LOAN.
LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest, without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street. jan13—1y
5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street. jan13—tf
SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.
LOANS MADE promptly; no commissions charged. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., 811 Equitable building. nov 21 6m
WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.
MONEY TO LEND—Make liberal loans on diamonds, watches, etc., at lowest rates. I am never short on money. V. F. Pickert, No. 6 Whitehall street.
FARM LOANS a specialty; lowest rates; payments made to suit. Come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 612 Temple Court.
BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.
T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on central business property in Georgia towns and on choice improved Georgia farms at 8 per cent, including commissions. jan28—tf



The Standard Brand of the Best Whiskey Is
Hunter Baltimore Rye
RICH, PURE FLAVOR.
PERFECTLY MATURED AND MELLOW
TONICAL AND RESTORATIVE.
For Sale at All First-Class Cafes.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.
TRADE MARK
R. M. ROSE CO., Selling Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

have you tried "grand jewel" ?

canada's finest whisky, sold at every high-toned bar.

made and exported by the "royal distillery" hamilton, ontario.

bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b." southern agents. other fine whiskies.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

Dissolution Sale.

Seasonable SHOES Selling at a Sacrifice

If you need to buy Shoes for yourself or any member of your family, you can't afford to pass THIS SALE.

We have set the price WAY DOWN, and will keep it down until present stock is sold.

Bloodworth & Co., 14 Whitehall St.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Whitehall St., near Trinity ave. Won medal at C. S. & I. Exposition, over all competitors, for "Methods of Instruction." Actual Business Practice from the start. Benn Pitman Shorthand. Enter now. Call or write for information.

Sullivan & Crichton's Business College, Atlanta, Ga. Kiser Building. Catalogue free.

ARTISTIC CHINA —FOR— WEDDING AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT LYCETT'S. Lessons in China and Painting Materials for Sale

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER Is from Jaenecke Bros. & Fr. Schneemann, Manufacturers and Importers, 536 and 538 Pearl Street, New York.

THE LINEN STORE. Full Line HOUSEHOLD LINENS. 119 Whitehall St. WM. ERSKINE, PROP.

KODAKS FOR RENT KOKAK FILMS AND PLATES Developed, printed and finished. Photograph work of all kinds for the amateur. McCLEERY, 314 Norcross B'ld'g, Atlanta, Ga

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION A KODAK OR PREMO CAMERA Would Be An Acceptable Present. ADAMS PHOTO SUPPLY CO., 3½ W. Alabama St,

GRANT HOTEL. 86 1-2 Whitehall Street. Three blocks from carshed. Most popular and best located family hotel in city. A. B. Walker, who is well known as a hotel man, has just taken charge as proprietor and manager and will be glad to see all of his old friends. Special rates by the week or month.

Hotel Majestic, NEW YORK. Central Park West and 72d to 71st St The Elite Hotel of America. One of the largest and finest, best located, thoroughly lighted and ventilated hotels, with a cuisine of highest order. American and European Plan. Ainslie & Webster. dec 29 wed fri mon

MAYOR COLLIER TO PRESIDE

He Will Make Principal Address at Chamber of Commerce Banquet.

MANY WILL BE PRESENT

Answers Have Been Received from Large Number—Governor Will Call Convention To Order.

The convention to be held in Atlanta February 10th, under the auspices of the Atlanta chamber of commerce, for the purpose of discussing the question of exempting manufacturing industries from municipal taxation, promises to be largely attended and will be a meeting of considerable importance.

On last Tuesday postal cards were sent to those who have been invited to attend the convention asking them whether or not they would be able to be present. Up to last night replies had been received from over 120 stating they would be present at the meeting.

The convention will be called to order on the morning of February 10th, in the state capitol by Governor W. Y. Atkinson. A temporary chairman will be chosen and later a permanent chairman will be elected. Matters relating to the question before the convention will be discussed and the convention will be in session until the business has been completed.

The convention will be one of the most important ever held in Atlanta and the question to be discussed is one that has been brought before the authorities of almost every city in the southern states. The convention has been spoken of in high terms by those who understand its object and great interest has been manifested in its outcome.

The banquet to be held at the Kimball house on the evening of the 10th, in honor of the occasion will be a grand event and at this time many addresses from prominent men will be heard.

The address of the day will be made by Mayor C. A. Collier, of Atlanta, who will be introduced by President T. B. Neal, of the chamber of commerce. Mayor Collier's talk will be an interesting one, as he is well acquainted with the subject.

Other addresses will be made during the course of the evening—all by men of prominence and experienced in municipal affairs of the nature of those under discussion.

The banquet will be one of the largest ever given by the chamber of commerce and the spread will be a grand one. The complete arrangements will have been made by the date of the meeting.

ASKED TO ARREST A MUMMY.

Chief of Police To Look Out for a Relic of the Cliff Dwellers.

The chief of police received yesterday morning a letter asking him to look out for an Indian mummy, which is said to have been appropriated by a person who has no legal title to the historical relic. The letter, which is from the chief of police of Memphis, says:

"About one month ago J. D. King left Memphis with an Indian mummy with a baby in its arm which he placed on exhibition. The mummy is in a long pine box seven feet in length and eighteen inches wide. It is marked 'Handle with care.' This mummy belongs to Mr. E. B. Hawkins, of this city. If found, take possession of the mummy, and if King does not give it up, arrest him also."

Chief Manly says he will look out for the mummy, but he does not see how he can make a case against the mummy, as the chief of Memphis seems to direct in his "arrest him also."

The relic of the cliff dwellers may be at the police barracks in a few days.

DISPUTE ABOUT THIS ALLEY.

West Enders Go Into the Police Court with the Contest.

Messrs. E. C. Peters and George W. Adair are the complainants against a number of land owners in West End, and the charge is blockading an alley.

The case occupied the attention of Recorder Calhoun nearly two hours yesterday morning and is still unfinished.

There is an alley at West End which some claim is a public thoroughfare, and which others contend is private property. Those who say that the alley is private have been building fences across it, and it was for the purpose of getting the matter settled by law that the case found its way into the police court.

THIEVES STEAL FINE JEWELRY.

John A. Morris the Victim—Police Are Investigating the Case.

The police are investigating the theft of some jewelry from John A. Morris, of the firm of J. J. & J. E. Maddox, wholesale grocers.

It has been reported to the police department that some one has taken from Mr. Morris's residence, 358 Whitehall street, two diamond rings, one breastpin, a scarfpin, a watch and chain and a pistol.

So far the thief has not been arrested nor the jewelry recovered.

Four negroes were arrested yesterday morning on the alleged charge of stealing flour from J. J. & J. E. Maddox, but it is probable that the officers think the prisoners know something about the jewelry stealing.

Mothers give Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters to their children to stop colic and looseness of the bowels.

History of Police Force.

A history of the Atlanta police department is being prepared and will be published by the Police Relief Association. The book will be handsomely bound and will contain all the necessary information about the history of the department and its workings at present. It will be handsomely illustrated. A few advertisements will be inserted to pay the expenses of the publication.

Egg-Laying.

Encourage your hens to lay by giving them Bucher's eggmaker. jan 27-10t

It will be of interest to those who have been benefited by taking Warner's Safe Cure to address either a postal or letter to N. & H., Box 435, Atlanta, Ga. jan 19—tf

Blacksmith Coal.

The St. Clair blacksmith coal is guaranteed the best shop coal on the market. Price reasonable. Mined and shipped by the Ragland Coal Co., Ragland, Ala.

Xmas Books and Novelties

in great variety at John M. Miller Co.'s, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

Games. Games. Games.

Baseball, Soldier Boy, Stanley in Africa, the Spanish Main, Military Game, Kohla, Penny Post, Cuckoo, Fish Pond, Hop Scotch, Tiddledy Winks and a great variety of other games to close out at half price. John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

Xmas Books and Novelties

in great variety at John M. Miller Co.'s, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. dec22 tf

Liberal Layers.

Hens are expensive to keep unless they are liberal layers. Feed them Bucher's eggmaker and make them lay. jan 27-10t

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs, blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

LING TELLS OF WAH'S TROUBLE

Says the Laundryman Almost Froze to Death in the Police Station.

WILL NOW SUE THE CITY

Declares Policemen Would Not Wait Until Lee Wah Could Put on His Clothes.

Lee Wah, a Marietta street Chinaman, was attired only in an undershirt, an apron and a pair of slippers Wednesday night when the policemen carried him to the barracks for not finishing a bundle of laundry by a promised time. The ride to the police station through the cold air caused him to catch cold, and now he is sick.

Lee Wah will accordingly sue the city for damages to his health.

Wah's troubles with a railroad man named Will Camp were told in yesterday's Constitution. The Chinaman promised to do Camp's washing by a certain hour Wednesday night. He didn't finish on time and told Camp to wait. Camp didn't want to wait, and demanded his clothes, washed or unwashed. The Chinaman refused to yield the shirts, and was arrested at the instigation of the railroad man. He was tried and released yesterday.

Wah cannot talk English himself, but his friend and partner, Lum Ling, the father of Georgia's only Chinese baby, and who enjoys the additional fame of having a real live Chinese wife, tells a harrowing tale of the Chinaman's suffering during the night at police station. Lum says he saved Wah's life by pulling off his own overcoat and giving it to Wah to wear at the police station.

According to Lum Ling, Wah was working hard to put a nice glossy finish on Camp's clothes when the railroad man came to the laundry and hurried the Chinaman. Wah told him to wait, as he wanted to make the collars smooth and slick, just like Camp wanted. Camp wouldn't wait, and in a few minutes a big policeman went to Wah's laundry and jerked him out into the cold night air.

"Le blig p'leesun no likee Lee Wah clause Wah, he no givee p'leesun cligar, when he asked Wah, and Wah tell him he glot no cligar blut for hisself," said Lum Ling in explanation of the officer's alleged ill feeling for Wah.

Wah's refusal to give the officer a good cigar was very unwise, if Lum is to be believed, for Lum says that the policeman wouldn't allow Wah to get his clothes. In detailing this part of the narrative Lum's eyes filled with tears, and he told in eloquent Chinese dialect of the horrible agony which his friend endured from the cold.

"Lere's thum fine p'leesun un thum blad p'leesun," said Lum, "un Wah chuttered his thleeth un bleg le p'leesun let he git him cloat and shoes, un le p'leesun slay: "'No letee glit cloat. Clum on, you lascal!'"

Lum Ling's story of the ride in the "black 'liar" was one which baffles description. He details in earnest tones of the chattering teeth of his partner, and tells how Wah's toes were frost bitten by the keen winter air piercing the thin slippers. He says that he went to see Wah at the police station; that Wah was freezing to death, and he took his overcoat and gave it to his friend. He charges that he himself caught cold going from the barracks to his Whitehall street laundry without a coat. He says he was so cold he had to run to keep warm, and that this same policeman asked him why he was running. He charges that the policeman stopped him and kept him standing in the cold until he explained, and then he run on, but caught cold anyway. Wah's cold, he says, has settled in the chest and he claims that Wah is seriously ill.

Don't let springtime overtake you with your blood impure and your system clogged up with impurities, which have accumulated during the winter season. Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify your blood.

TALES OF THE HOUR AMONG THE BLUECOATS

Night before last a man well-dressed and with every evidence of being respectable walked hesitatingly into the police barracks and said:

"I want a place to sleep tonight. I am broke and have been turned out of my boarding house this freezing night. It wasn't my fault, my kind sirs, I tried to get work and didn't succeed."

He was told that he had to go back and sleep in a cell with some tramps. He looked about him and there was a suspicion of tears in his eyes. Then Captain Jennings spoke up and said:

"I will pay for your bed tonight."

The man was given a quarter and he went off to get a night's lodging in a boarding house near by.

A Race Problem.

When Lee Wah, a Chinaman, was taken to the police barracks night before last the station sergeant's brows wrinkled up in deep thought and he remarked:

"I am in doubt about this case. On the dockets there are two columns, one for negroes and one for the whites. Where must I place Lee Wah?"

Then the turnkey spoke up and said:

"I am in the same boat. We have two sets of cells, one for the negroes and the other for the white people. I don't know which division to put Lee Wah in."

There was a consultation among the officials present and at last it was decided to give Lee Wah the benefit of the doubt and his name was recorded in the white column and he was given a cell in the white department of the prison.

A Fire Proof Leg.

Patrolman Jim Berry is the acknowledged champion yarn-spinner of the police department. His latest is as follows:

"I was in a crowd of sports at Macon several years ago, long before I settled down to being a good man and joined the police force, and after most of the winners in a game of draw had got the 'cold feet' and gone home, one of the men leaned back and remarked that he had $10 to say he could keep his foot against the red-hot stove longer than any other fellow in the room. A young man who boasted of his physical development, took the bet and the contest began, both fellows slapping a foot on the stove. Soon the leather began to sizzle and then the socks scorched. The young man squirmed and twisted, but the other fellow sat without moving, and finally took a paper to read. The youth couldn't stand it any longer, so he gave up after his foot was blistered. He afterwards learned that the man he made the bet with had a wooden leg."

One of the Atlanta policemen studied medicine before he took a club. He said that one of the things he learned was how much of a fellow could be cut and sawed off and the fellow still live. Last night when he had the floor he said:

"I see that the doctors have now found out that a man can live without a stomach. When I took lectures I made a list of the parts of his anatomy which a man could do without on a pinch and I have added the stomach in. Here is the list up to date. "Both eyes, all of his hair, his skull, both ears, all of his teeth, his tonsils, his tongue and palate, his nose and chinbone, his stomach, one lung, one kidney, his spleen, his appendix (new) and both arms and both legs."

It is estimated that a man can do away with at least two-thirds of himself and still live.

It Is Tranquilizing.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy is a tranquilizing after dinner drink. If you over eat, a dose will relieve you within five minutes.

WILL COMPILE A HISTORY

Members of Pioneer Society Want Accurate Account of Atlanta's Past.

ARE COLLECTING INFORMATION

The Society Will Furnish Orator of the Semi-Centennial Interesting Information.

A number of the members of the Pioneer Society met in the courtroom of the city court yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and discussed the preparation of a history of the city of Atlanta from the time of its first settlement to the present time.

It will devolve upon the historian of the society to instruct the orator of the occasion of Atlanta's semi-centennial and members will furnish all the information they have to Captain W. A. Fuller, the historian of the society, that he might have it at his command.

The committees appointed at the last meeting to investigate and learn what amount of work had been accomplished by the members of the society who were delegated with separate parts of the history reported.

Rev. Dr. Thomas has compiled much of the history of the churches of Atlanta and has interesting and important data on this subject. He will arrange it in a chronological order and turn it over to the historian of the society.

Captain Fuller reported that since he had been the historian of the society had gathered much of the personal memoirs of the society and a great deal of historical information of the city's growth. He suggested that some one ought to be chosen to write the history of the city under the auspices of the society. It would make a book that would be accurate, reliable and one that would perpetuate the society and endear it to the people of Atlanta.

The suggestion was thought a good one and will probably be followed out. Each member of the society is requested to write his recollections of the city and a brief sketch of himself to be embodied in the book. The sketches by the old inhabitants will be consolidated and a correct account of the events that have happened here since it was Marthasville will be recorded.

The society will give their notes to the one who is chosen to write the historical sketch for the semi-centennial and he will be greatly aided by Captain Fuller. The society adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, at which time the historian will make a report of what he has on hand in regard to the history.

ARE YOU

ARE YOU afflicted with any chronic disease of the head, heart, throat, lungs, stomach, liver or bowels?

ARE YOU constipated and dyspeptic, with coated tongue, bad breath, pimples on your face and back, and a dull, languid feeling in every part of your body?

ARE YOU the victim of some disease which causes you shame?

ARE YOU troubled with a bad blood disease which every now and then breaks out on different parts of your body?

ARE YOU troubled with nervous debility, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition and lack of self-confidence, which deprive you of your manhood and unfit you for study or business.

ARE YOU troubled with weak, aching back and kidneys, frequent painful urinations and sediment in urine, impotency and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay.

ARE YOU afflicted with any disease of the kidneys or bladder, rupture, piles, hemorrhoids, fistula, varicocele, hydrocele, swelling or tenderness of glands?

ARE YOU a lady suffering from persistent headaches, painful menstruation, intolerable itching or any other distressing ailments peculiar to your sex?

If you are troubled with any of the above symptoms call on or address Dr. Hathaway & Co., the leading physicians, surgeons and specialists in the United States.

SPECIALTIES:



Specific blood poisoning, nervous debility, kidney and urinary difficulties, hydrocele, pimples, piles, rheumatism, skin and blood diseases of all forms, catarrh and diseases of women. Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., Inman building. Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank No. 1 for man, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh. Hours 9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8. Sundays 10 to 1.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON. Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.

WE WANT an offer at once for close in corner fronting 104 feet on E. Hunter St., on which are two good houses. East Hunter street is fast becoming a business and manufacturing street and is on the "hump."

$2,500 BUYS good modern 7-room, 2-story house on Spring street. Good neighborhood. Reasonable terms.

For Rent.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets fixtures and vault. Best stand in the city for financial institution.

8 Peachtree street, large store	$150 00
9 N. Broad street, good location for grocery	75 00
52 N. Broad St.	50 00
51 Magnolia St., railroad front, coal and wood yard	41 65

RESIDENCES

310 Whitehall St., 10 rooms, w. and g.	$35 00
89 Windsor St., 8 rooms, w. and g.	27 50
155 Whitehall St., 8 rooms, w. and g.	37 50
215 Fulton St., 7 rooms, w. and g.	22 50
29 Garnett, 8 rooms, w. and g.	25 00
14 Mangum, 3 rooms, water	8 00

Local money to loan on Atlanta real estate. Reasonable rates. No delay.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON., 28 Peachtree St.

CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals addressed to the mayor and general council will be received at the city clerk's office until 3 p. m., Monday, February 7, 1898, for the following work to be done by the department of sewers for the year 1898:

1. Constructing vitrified pipe and brick sewers.
2. Furnishing vitrified pipe, from 8 to 24 inches in diameter.
3. Furnishing cement.
4. Furnishing cast-iron man-hole and catch-basin covers, steps and flush valves.

A certified check in such amount as required in the specifications must be furnished with each bid. Specifications can be seen at the city engineer's office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. DAVID G. WYLIE, Commissioner of Public Works.

jan 23-sun wed fri-6t

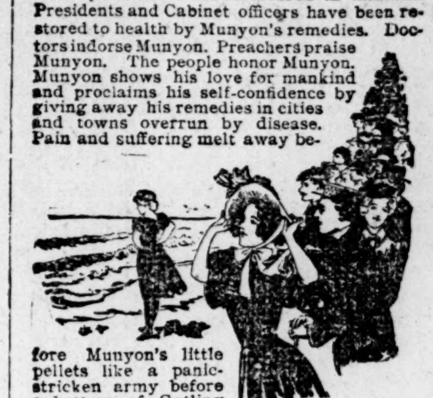
NOTICE.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—Notice is hereby given to all concerned that I have filed with the clerk of the superior court of said county, my petition addressed to said court, returnable to the next term thereof, to be held on the first Monday in March, 1898, for the removal of the disabilities imposed upon me by my intermarriage with Eugenia Anderson, now Eugenia Winburn, which application will be heard at the courthouse in said county at said term. This January 6, 1898. R. B. Anderson.

jan 7, 14, 21, 28; feb 4, 11, 18, 25; mar 4

A TIDAL WAVE OF SUCCESS

Is Sweeping Over the Land, and Carrying Munyon's Cures Into Every Home.



Munyon's cures are numbered in millions. Presidents and Cabinet officers have been restored to health by Munyon's remedies. Doctors indorse Munyon. Preachers praise Munyon. The people honor Munyon. Munyon shows his love for mankind and proclaims his self-confidence by giving away his remedies in cities and towns overrun by disease. Pain and suffering melt away before Munyon's little pellets like a panic-stricken army before a battery of Gatling guns.

Munyon's new and humane methods of treatment have swept away all the old-fashioned ideas of doctoring with poisonous drugs that create a dozen diseases in the effort to get rid of one. He does not claim that he has one remedy that will cure all complaints, but that he has prepared a specific cure for nearly every disease.

Munyon does not claim that Munyon's Rheumatism Cure will cure consumption, dyspepsia or any other complaint, but he does assert that it will cure rheumatism. Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is prepared expressly to cure dyspepsia; Munyon's Cough Cure to cure coughs; Munyon's Catarrh Remedies to cure catarrh; Munyon's Kidney Cure to cure kidney troubles. The same may be said of all Munyon's different remedies. They may be obtained at all drug stores mostly at 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR, Real Estate and Renting Agent. 14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

A gentleman from the northwest has moved to Atlanta to escape the severe winters. He has money and does not like to pay rent. I want for him an acre lot with four or five-room cottage, convenient to some electric car line.

He is Willing

to pay from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars cash. If you have such a place call at once.

I have a splendid Bass street cottage, near Capitol avenue at a bargain. G. W. ADAIR.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY REAL ESTATE AND LOANS, Also buys and sells good notes. Office 509 Temple Court, cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts. TELEPHONE 332

$10,000 buys corner lot 70x275 feet, close in, on Forsyth street; fine location for stores and wagon yard or factory site.

$4,500 takes brand new 2-story, 9-room house, double flooring, storm sheeting, 2 bathrooms, 2 stairways, east front, corner lot, all street improvements down and paid for; in the choicest residence locality of the city. Terms easy.

$1,250 buys Luckie street lot 45x215 feet through to Venable street; paved street; water, gas and sewer.

$5,300 takes W. Peachtree home, near Linden avenue.

$600 takes nice lot on Loyd, near Georgia avenue, good for a home or speculation.

S. B. TURMAN, Real Estate Agent, 8 East Wall Street, Kimball house. 'Phone 164.

Three Hundred Acre Farm

Five Miles from Car Shed. Only ½ Mile from Electric car line. Schedule every 20 Minutes.

This is a very choice dairy or stock farm. One-half cleared, most of it in a very high state of cultivation; this year produced a bale of cotton to the acre. Other half heavily timbered and well watered. Large bermuda pastures. Large two-story barn 40x107 feet, 56 stalls for cows, with all necessary attachments, orchards, vineyards, etc., with nice two-story house. Conditions are such that owner has ordered us to sell within the next thirty days. Call and see us.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO., 7 South Broad Street.

A. J. WEST & CO. REAL ESTATE AND LOANS

10 ACRES, three miles out Marietta street, for rent or sale.

Splendid house. West Harris street, good neighborhood, suitable for mail agent, railroad or any other man who wants a home with all conveniences; close in at a low price, and on terms to suit the purchaser.

Splendid residence in heart of city at a sacrifice.

Finest lot in Inman Park, 100x200 feet, only $1,350.

A competent, worthy, absolutely reliable gentleman wants an active partner with a few thousand dollars to engage in safe paying enterprise.

A. J. WEST & CO., 18 North Pryor St.

ANSLEY BROS. Real Estate and Loan Agents.

$4,000—For beautiful 9-room new house, corner lot, south side; easy terms.

$750—Lot 73x140 not far out; will pay fine interest if improved with two houses.

$650—Property now renting for $8, not far out; white neighborhood.

$1,800—Two 6-room houses outside city limits renting for $24; no city tax; two lots.

$1,500—Corner lot on Loyd street, this side of Rawson; come see it.

$3,500—5-room house near Peachtree street; water, gas, etc.; terms easy; cheap.

$3,000 for desirable cottage and lot 50x150, very near in on north side; cheap.

Money on hand to lend at 5½, 6, 7 and 8 per cent interest on good business and residence property. Office 12 East Alabama street. Telephone 363.

MILLERS! MILLERS!

$15,000 BUYS $42,000.

Why erect and equip a mill at enormous cost when you can buy a new, modern plant, ready for business, for one-third the money? In Opelika, Ala., a brick mill house 40x60, 3 stories, brick warehouse and offices attached, 24x50; large elevator, firm as the hills, on its own sidetrack; best shipping facilities; capacity 150 barrels flour and 600 bushels meal per day; 16 bins, each 2,000 bushels; barrel factory attached. Thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, good as new. Plant cost $42,000 in 1892, goes now for $15,000; easy terms. Write for description and illustration. A rare, rare, rare opportunity.

ATLANTA REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Will You Do This?

Please bear in mind that we are now located at the corner of Marietta and North avenue, and that it is to your interest to see us before you buy your . . . .

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Mantels

and Finishing Material. We want orders, and have special inducements to careful buyers. Houses built on monthly payments where parties own the lots. We also have for sale a lot of second-hand wood-working machines, shaftings and hangers for cash or will exchange for Lumber. Take Marietta street cars at Postoffice and get off at our door. It is worth your while to see us.

WILLINGHAM & CO. 'PHONE 1020.

HEADQUARTERS SUPPLIES

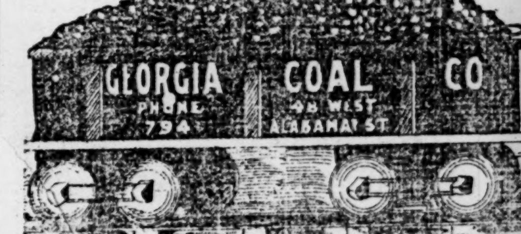
For Cotton, Woolen, Oil, Saw and Grist Mills, Cotton Compresses, Guano Works, Quarries, Cotton Gins, Machine Shops, Railroads, etc.

Corrugated and V-crimped Sheet Metal for Roofing and Siding.

General Supply Dealers.

BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO. 47-49 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Part of store No. 47 South Broad St Power furnished, if desired. Apply on premises



Best Jellico Lump, $4.00 ton

Best Jellico Nut, $3.50 ton

Alabama Nut Coal $3.00 per ton. Small Nut Coal for Stoves $2.50 ton.

48 West Alabama St. Telephone 794.

COME AND SEE US IN OUR REMODELED STORE.

We have now the finest Florist Store in the entire south and our usual fine assortment of Flowers, Palms, Potted Plants, etc. Full new line of Seeds just received.

THE C. A. DAHL CO., A. B. WILLIAMS, Manager, Phone 105, 10 MARIETTA STREET.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time. in Effect January 16th.

Southern Railway.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
‡13	Jacksonville	5 25 am	‡13	Cincinnati	5 30 am
‡8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡18	Macon	5 30 am
‡35	Washington	5 10 am	‡16	Columbus, Ga.	5 40 am
‡2[illegible]	Tallapoosa	8 20 am	‡35	Birmingham	5 40 am
17	Cornelia	8 30 am	‡7	Chattanooga	7 50 am
‡27	Columbus	10 20 am	‡12	Richmond	7 50 am
‡19	Fort Valley	10 30 am	‡16	Brunswick	7 45 am
‡9	Macon	11 10 am	‡38	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡18	Birmingham	11 30 am	‡9	Cincinnati	2 20 pm
‡10	Cincinnati	1 10 pm	‡37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡37	Washington	3 55 pm	‡10	Macon	4 20 pm
‡15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	‡20	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡11	Richmond	9 30 pm	18	Cornelia	4 35 pm
‡7	Macon	9 45 pm	‡28	Columbus	4 40 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	‡25	Tallapoosa	5 15 pm
‡14	Cincinnati	10 40 pm	‡14	Jacksonville	10 55 pm
‡36	Birmingham	10 30 pm	‡36	Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
‡8	Savannah	7 45 am	‡2	Savannah	7 50 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro	12 06 am
‡11	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	3 45 pm
111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	‡12	Macon	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville	5 40 pm	114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
‡1	Savannah	7 35 pm	‡4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
‡3	Nashville	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
73	Rome	8 40 am	‡70	Chattanooga	3 20 pm
‡71	Chattanooga	11 55 am	72	Rome	5 15 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34	Selma	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 30 pm	‡37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 55 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 3[illegible] pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
‡3	Augusta	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta	7 50 am
9	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta	12 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	Arrive From		No.	Depart To	
‡41	Norfolk	5 20 am	‡402	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

From		To	
Knoxville	7 30 pm	Knoxville	8 15 am

‡Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective January 16, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. [illegible]
Lv. Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 [illegible] pm
Ar. Gainesville	2 24 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 [illegible] pm
Ar. Cornelia			11 25 am	8 [illegible] pm
Lv. Charlotte	8 30 pm	9 25 am	6 40 am	
Ar. Danville	12 00 n't	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 25 pm		
Ar. Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm		
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	3 00 am		
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 20 am		
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm		
Lv. Danville		1 20 am	1 50 pm	[illegible]
Ar. Richmond		6 00 am	6 40 pm	6 00 [illegible]

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

No. 36. "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 45 am	4 20 pm	10 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 10 am	10 50 am	7 00 pm	1 05 am
Ar. Everett		6 25 pm		6 25 am
Ar. Brunswick		7 55 pm		7 25 am
Ar. Jacksonville		9 30 pm		8 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 7.	No. [illegible]
Lv. Atlanta	5 30 am	7 50 am	2 20 pm
Ar. Rome	7 37 am	10 33 am	4 55 pm
Ar. Dalton	8 38 am	11 45 am	6 06 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	9 50 am	1 00 pm	7 30 pm
Ar. Cincinnati	7 40 pm		7 20 am
Ar. Knoxville	8 05 am		9 50 pm
Ar. Louisville	7 20 pm		7 27 am
Ar. St. Louis	6 56 am		

Nos. 13 and 14 Vestibuled Train with Pullman Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, Fla. Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta; also between St. Louis and Jacksonville.

Lv Atlanta	5 30 am	4 40 pm
Lv Griffin	6 51 am	6 09 pm
Ar Columbus	9 35 am	9 10 pm
Ar Albany	1 30 pm	

No 30 has through coach Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 40 am	5 15 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 25 pm	7 44 am	7 55 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham	7 00 am		
Ar Greenville	7 30 am		
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 15 pm	3 30 pm	
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	8 30 am	6 30 am	
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 40 pm

No. 35 Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Kansas City and Jacksonville via Birmingham and Atlanta. No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.

No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.

Office Kimball House Corner.

Mardi Gras

MOBILE and NEW ORLEANS

One Fare for Round Trip.

Atlanta & West Point Railroad

Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and Elegant Day Coaches Atlanta to New Orleans without change.

Superb dining car service, double daily train service. Leave Atlanta 5:25 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. Arrive New Orleans 8:10 p. m. and 7:40 a. m. Tickets on sale February 16th to 21st good to return March 5th. For sleeping car accommodation apply to Geo. W. Allen, traveling passenger agent, or Ed E. Kirby, city ticket agent, 12 Kimball House, Phone 53. A. Howell, Union Depot, ticket agent; John A. Gee, general passenger agent, Atlanta.

Ocean Steamship Co.

For New York, Boston and the East.

Unsurpassed passenger accommodations. All the comforts of a modern hotel. Unexcelled table. Tickets include meals and berth aboard ship.

SAILING DAYS.

Daily except Sundays from New York at 5 p. m. for Savannah.

Daily except Thursdays and Sundays, from Savannah for New York, on the tide. See sailing cards. And on Wednesdays from Boston at 12 noon, for Savannah.

Once a week from Savannah for Boston, on the tide. See sailing cards.

For reservations and further information apply to nearest railway agent or James Freeman, C. P. & T. A., Atlanta. A. Howell, U. T. A., Atlanta. D. W. Appler, Gen. Agt., Atlanta. Sam B. Webb, T. P. A., Atlanta. E. H. Hinton, Traf. Mgr., Savannah, Ga. jan28—6m—fri-sun-tues